The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Particulars of the Advance of the Grand Army.

Four Columns Marching Simultaneously.

Rumored Evacuation of Fairfax Court-House by the Rebels.

Gen. Johnston in Full Retreat for Winchester.

Rebel Cavalry Scattered at Bunker Hill.

Six Hundred of Wise's Men Routed at Kanawha Valley.

Number of Troops in the Vicinity of the Rebel Capital.

Northern Renegades Manufacturing Munitions of War for the Rebels.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

A Memorial from the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

Debate in the House on the Tariff Bill.

THE ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The *Star* this afternoon says, in relation to the Army under command of Gen. McDowell:

The column of the extreme right is commanded by Gen. Hunter; the right centre column by Gen. Tyler. That consists of the following excellent troops, viz.: the Maine Second, the First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, under Col. Keys; the New-York Second, and First and Second Ohio Regiments under Brig.-General Schenck; and the New-York Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, and the First Wisconsin Regiments, under Col. Corcoran, probably with Sherman's United States Light Battery, and six pieces of the New-York Eighth, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt. Harrison and Lieut. Tompkins. Gen. Tyler's column bivouacked last night in and around Vienna, four and a half miles from Fairfax Court-house.

Col. Miles, U. S. A., commands the left centre column, and among other crack troops has more than 2,500 regulars. He probably moved up by the Little River Turnpike yesterday afternoon to a point within five miles of the Court-house, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours crossing Bailey's cross roads yesterday afternoon to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River Turnpike.

Col. Heintzelman commands the column on the extreme left, composed of the New-York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regiments, and other very fine troops, including the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery. Its route was *viá* Orange and Alexandria Railroad and county roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested last night at Springfield Station.

Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of Gen. Tyler's rear.

There must be at least fifty thousand troops actually on the march under Gen. McDowell, exclusive of his reserve, which is still resting in and around his late intrenchments.

From nightfall last night, the city was full of rumors that Gen. Beauregard had abandoned Fairfax Court-house without firing a gun, but no such information from a reliable source had reached the Department up to 11 o'clock A. M. to-day; though that course on his part is not unlooked for.

The Division of Col. Hunter proceeded doubtless by the Georgetown and Leesburgh turnpike, *viá* Langley to the neighborhood of Vienna, and there formed a junction with Gen. Tyler. This morning the march of the grand column of some twenty-five thousand men commenced before daybreak.

The *Republican* of this morning says: "The general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, to which there is no great march from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though it is near 14 miles from the extreme left. The Army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court-house, which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night, and resume their march in the morning. They take with them three days' rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several squadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry."

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 12 has this paragraph:

"Last Sunday, Lieut.-Col. Thos. S. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*. Col. Taylor proceeded to the head-quarters of Gen. McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant with a flag of truce. Thence, he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, Gen. Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived at about 9 o'clock on Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. Taylor was then conveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. Scott informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was the bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. Taylor to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. Taylor, while in the enemy's lines, was treated with all the courtesies of the profession."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. Latham, of California, introduced a bill to procure contracts to secure the speedy passage of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast.

Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, now confined at Fort McHenry by order of Major-Gen. Banks.

The memorialists solemnly declare that they have always discharged their duties faithfully and impartially, and in obedience to the laws and the Constitution, and that the evidence to the contrary is false.

The memorialists further declare that the grounds set up by Major-General Banks for their arrest have no foundation in fact, and that Marshal Kane is a gentleman of integrity and worth, and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combinations than the Police force of Baltimore. The memorialists submit that the proclamation by which they were arrested has no warrant in law, and they ask the interposition of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. Pearce said the memorialists were known to him, and he believed them to be of the highest integrity, and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe that any proof could be furnished against them.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered resolutions for the establishment of a Naval Academy at Narragansett Bay. He urged in a few remarks the appropriateness of the site, the salubrity of the climate and the loyalty and maritime character of the people.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, said there was pressing necessity for the passage of the bill, when the privateers were injuring our commerce.

The bill authorized the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as may be necessary during the war to suppress piracy, and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates $300,000. Bill passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, in reference to the Industrial Exhibition in England, next year. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to regulate Navy rations, from the House with amendments, was taken up, and the House amendments concurred in.

The resolution of the House in regard to the adjournment on Friday, was taken up and laid on the table, to give time for further consideration.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the whole bill, comprising nearly all the amendments heretofore offered to the original bill, and further providing a tiring list for the Army.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment providing a retired list for the Navy.

Mr. Hale spoke against any increase of salaries, and although he was willing to have a retired list this was not the time to establish it.

Mr. Wilson at some length advocated the passage of the bill as amended.

Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment to extend the retiring list to the Marine Corps of the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out all that portion relating to the retiring list of the Army or Navy.

After a long discussion the amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 11, Nays 27.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment, if the Brevet Lieutenant-General be retired, there be no reduction of salary or subsistence. Agreed to—Yeas 29, Nays 11.

Mr. Hale moved to amend, so that those on the retired list receive half of the full pay instead of the whole. He explained that by the bill the pay was actually cut down.

Mr. Collamer moved to modify, provided not less than $500 be accepted.

Mr. Sherman moved to modify so as to give the retired list simply pay proper, and no other allowances or emoluments.

Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to amend so that officers having the Brevet rank shall not receive any increase of pay. Agreed to.

Mr. Baker moved that Lieutenant General Scott be excepted.

Mr. Nesmith said he saw no reason for exception.

Mr. Saulsbury said he should vote for it because he was glad the great Captain had not resigned and taken part with the Seceders. Agreed to. Yeas 30, Nays 6; Messrs. Breckinridge, Carlisle, Johnson of Missouri, Nesmith, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. Foster moved to strike out the provision relating to the Superintendent of the Military Academy so as to leave it as it is. Agreed to.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the House that insisted on an amendment to the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, and asking a Committee of Conference.

The Committee of Conference was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to suppress insurrection and sedition, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The Speaker announced the following as the special Committee on the subject of a General Bankrupt law: Messrs. Roscoe, Conkling, Hutchins, Thomas of Massachusetts, Noell and McKnight.

Henry May, of Maryland, appeared, and was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution authorizing the select Committee heretofore appointed to examine into the War Department contracts, to extend their inquiries in all facts and circumstances of all contracts and agreements made, or hereafter to be made, prior to the final report of the Committee, by or with any department of the Government; that the Committee have leave to sit during the recess at such times and places as they may deem necessary; that they be empowered to employ a stenographer or clerk; that the Sergeant-at-Arms attend the meeting in person, or by deputy, to serve all subpœnas; that the Speaker be authorized and directed to issue subpœnas at the request of the Committee, as in cases during the session of Congress.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, opposed the extension of inquiry which could be authorized only on the assumption that something is wrong. He was not disposed to establish an advisory and controlling Board, in effect to have eight instead of one head of Department. There was nothing to put the Secretary of War under the ban of the Committee. He was opposed to a roving Committee without limitations as to time and lace. He believed the Secretary of War was faithfully and honestly attending to the duties of his high and responsible office.

Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, briefly opposed the resolution, because, principally, he was opposed to a roving Commission.

Mr. Holman said the resolution was reported by direction of the Committee, and had his concurrence. He argued that it implied no censure of the Administration.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, as a member of the Committee, said that although he had not consented to serve on it, yet he would not shield or whitewash any improper transaction, whether of this or any other Administration. The country is full of rumors of fraud and corruption, and hence an investigation was required. As the House have expressed a desire to adjourn on Friday, the time must necessarily be extended beyond the present session. Was it not better that the facts should be inquired into where the contracts have been made, than bring the witnesses at great trouble and expense to Washington? If the House believe the Committee will not abuse their powers, the resolution ought to be passed.

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, was opposed to the resolution, and to the object for which the Committee was raised. It would be better to wait until some authentic or responsible charges were made before such inquiries should be made. They should not act on vague suggestions that possibly something may be wrong, especially at a time when it was necessary to exert all the energies of the Government to put down rebellion. Besides, there was the outstanding Committee on expenditures in the War Department, to whom the inquiry properly belonged.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, again urged his objection to the resolution, on the ground that there were no specific charges.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, said there were specific charges of fraud by contractors. He understood without doubt that within two short months, there has been a system of plunder, which for audacity and wickedness had never been surpassed. In this connection he referred to the excess of pay for beef, hats, &c. He charged no Department with complicity, but he did say there were men who had taken advantage of the necessity of the times and plundered the Treasury. Take the case of the steamboat *Cataline*, not worth more than $5,000 or $10,000. She was chartered for $10,000 a month, and $50,000 was to be paid for her in the event of her destruction. He would tell the House and the country that the War Department desired an examination into this affair.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by 48 against 77.

The resolution was then adopted by Yeas 81, Nays 42.

Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill concerning the revenue marine, and fixing the compensation thereof, which, without being read, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a substitute, namely: To revive the tariff act of 1851, and tax articles on the free list therein ten per centum, with the exception of tea, coffee and firearms. He briefly advocated his proposition.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, opposed the substitute, for it was well-known that the act of 1851, even in time of profound peace, did not produce a sufficiency of revenue to defray the expenses of the Government. In relation to the duties on tea and coffee, as proposed in the bill under consideration, they would not be continued beyond the exigency which now demands them. He had no doubt the people would not object to these duties during this righteous struggle to preserve the nation which has protected them.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, opposed the tax on sugar, contending from the amount on hand the Government would derive no revenue therefrom the present year, and that the holders themselves would be benefited.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved to strike out the tax on tea 15 cents, and on coffee five cents per pound. He said that when our efforts at adjustment failed last session, he looked forward to large armies and perpetual taxes, even such as these, which go into the houses of the poor and industrious, and which will be felt by them all their lives. But he would not vote for such taxes till the iron-binder of the Morrill bill was removed from the country and the West. Civilization, our foreign intercourse, and all parties to the present crisis demand its repeal. Its duties on iron, from a needle to a locomotive, including a tax of from 31 to 90 cents on wood screws of which the gentleman will remember well, are tributes levied on agriculture and labor by capital. Such taxes will alienate the West, even as it has the South. He was opposed to this specific mode of tax. The poor man who buys Rio coffee at 15 cents, will pay the tax of five cents, while the rich man pays no more tax on his 30-cent coffee. So with tea. It ranges from 20 cents to one dollar in price, and the rich and poor pay the same. The poor man who buys his cheap tea pays as much tax by this bill as the rich man who buys his dear tea. He would not add to our burdens by such taxes until equality of taxation is secured by the repeal of the infamous duties of the Morrill Tariff.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, would vote for the bill although it did not meet his cordial support.

F. A. Conkling, of New-York, submitted interesting statistics in regard to tea, coffee and sugar.

Messrs. Wright, Curtis and Fouke addressed the Committee on the amendment.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, expressed his astonishment that the gentlemen who had voted for every measure of the Administration, involving expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars, should now shed crocodile tears because the men who are fighting the battles of their country are to be taxed on their tea, coffee, and sugar. This was a logical sequence of the acts of this Congress. Gentlemen who are willing to bankrupt the Treasury, ought to be willing to foot the bill.

Mr. Stevens, after remarking that the House was running into Buncombe, moved that the Committee rise, in order to terminate the debate in half a minute. This was agreed to.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered an amendment to reduce the duty on iron. Rejected.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, ineffectually endeavored to amend, that the bill take effect on the 1st of September instead of immediately.

Without concluding action on the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of bills to regulate and enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*; to enforce the right of the people to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures; to secure to the people the right to keep and bear arms for their defence; to prescribe the manner of quartering soldiers in private houses in times of war; and to secure the freedom of speech and of the Press. Adjourned.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FIGHT ON THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, just from Hannibal, received the following dispatch previous to leaving that place:

Hudson, Mo., Tuesday, July 16.

Eight hundred National troops came up ahead of the passenger train this morning as far as Millville, thirty miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railroad, where the track was torn up. The National troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of seven rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man who was caught with a gun in his hand was immediately hung, and another who attempted to escape was riddled with balls. The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed up. The Nationals had lost three killed, seven wounded, and thirty of their horses had been captured. The strength of the rebels was not known.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

This steamer is now undergoing thorough repairs in her machinery and armament, and will be ready for sea in a week. The families of a number of her crew complain greatly of the delay which there has been in paying off. It is now four months since the crew of this vessel has been paid off—the men always having received their pay monthly. Indeed they shipped with that understanding. It seriously incommodes them. The wife of one of the men has been turned into the street for non-payment of her rent, and others are in as destitute a condition. It appears to be a matter of "red tape." The ship belongs to the revenue service, and has been loaned to the Navy. On application for funds the Collector of the port says they are in the Navy, and when calling on the Naval Paymaster he says she belongs to the Revenue; and thus between them the families of the crew are in want. This is all wrong. The ship has done excellent service the past three months, having been several times in action, and the men should at least receive their pay, if not be rewarded.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

RETREAT OF THE ENTIRE REBEL ARMY.

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"An officer of the Twelfth New-York Regiment arrived in this city last night, direct from Martinsburgh yesterday morning. He brings the news that Gen. Johnston broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army towards Winchester. Gen. Patterson, with his entire force, immediately went in pursuit, and was about eleven miles in the rear of Johnston."

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17.

A letter from Martinsburgh, dated 14th, says that Gen. Patterson was moving on Winchester by two different routes.

THE MODERN BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bunker Hill, Monday, Va., July 15, 1861.

The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the Army, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a very serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg.

Capt. Tompkins' Rhode Island Battery had the lead, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and followed by the Twenty-third.

Just below Bunker Hill, Col. Stewart, with 600 rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the Twenty-first, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape.

Col. Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States Cavalry, under Col Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one Captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburgh. The remainder of Col. Stewart's force scattered into the woods, and the Second returned. Our whole force then encamped for the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from this point, the Secession pickets were just leaving, and the Twenty-first fired on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. We had lent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. Chapman asked us to procure him a surgeon. Dr. Worthington, of the Ninth, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well. The whole Secession force has fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will likely give us battle there to-morrow.

THE POSITION OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Inquirer* of Wednesday, July 10, has the following, in reference to the position and movements of Gen. Johnston:

"Passengers from Winchester confirm the previous report that Gen. Johnston has fallen back upon that point with his whole force. The consolidate forces are still intrenched at Martinsburgh.

The explanation which gains most credit as to the object of Gen. Johnston's change of position, is as follows: Patterson has sheltered himself behind the women and children of Martinsburgh, refusing to allow them to leave. Johnston cannot attack him, therefore, except at the peril of the women and children, and against large odds. He has fallen back to a point which commands the various roads that enter the North end of the valley, so as to prevent McClellan, who hangs upon his left, from taking his rear. In this position he will watch the enemy, and intrench himself to await the attack.

This movement of Gen. Johnston was very distasteful to his men, and no doubt also to himself. But we trust, and those better prepared to judge are confident, that it was wise and politic. It is to be hoped that Patterson, if he should pluck up resolution enough to attack him there, will not march the women and children of Martinsburgh at the head of his column as a shelter. It is to be hoped that Gen. Scott and even Abraham Lincoln will order him to desist from such cowardly poltroonery, and such infamous barbarity."

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has these additional particulars, confirmatory of the above:

"We learned from Prof. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, who came passenger by the Alexandria train yesterday afternoon, that he had been advised of Gen. Johnston's movements by persons direct from Winchester. After the enemy had taken possession of Martinsburgh, Gen. Johnston sent in a flag of truce requesting the place to be evacuated by the women and children. To this arrangement our valiant enemies objected, and refused to allow the inhabitants to leave, holding them as hostages to secure their own protection. The enemy thus manifesting their determination not to fight except behind barricades of women and children, Gen. Johnston advised his Army to fall back and await the movements of the Hessians. His men objected seriously to this, stating that they had come to meet the enemy and wanted to advance and fight rather than fall back. The General had to make them a speech and expostulate with them before they would consent to fall back upon their intrenchments at Winchester. It is his determination, we learn, to give them battle there, come in what numbers they may."

OUR MARTINSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENEMY CONSTANTLY RETREATING—DELAY IN FOLLOWING HIM—ACCESSIONS TO THE NATIONAL FORCE.

Martinsburgh, Va., Sunday, July 14, 1861.

Ever since our arrival here, now nearly two weeks, we have been daily expecting to be led after the enemy, who has been constantly retreating—first to Bunker Hill, then to Winchester, and now beyond. Why this has not been done it is impossible for us to say, but must be supposed to be for good and sufficient reasons.

It is said that Gen. Patterson believes that the retreat of the enemy is a mere ruse to draw him on, but if Johnston succeeds in drawing our General into an ambuscade, he will have to draw harder than he ever drew before in his life. The truth appears to me to be that Johnston considers this force too strong for him, which, according to all accounts of his strength, it certainly is, and, therefore, very properly retreats. There is no mystery in it, and as for us, I can see no reason whatever to surmise any deep-laid plan to circumvent; at least it would appear to be almost time to test the question.

I believe you have been fully informed of the large reinforcements which arrived here last week. They consisted of Col. Stone's column, 3,000 strong, and the Fifth, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments. The former have been formed into the Seventh and the latter into the Eighth Brigade, and the whole placed under command of Major-Gen. Sandford, (who also arrived here last week,) being the third division of this column.

In addition to this, the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Gordon, arrived here on Friday; also, Col. Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, which has been assigned to the Sixth Brigade, Col. Abercrombie. The Third and Fourth Wisconsin regiments were expected to have arrived in Hagerstown to-day, and will probably be here to-morrow. This makes an accession to this force of twelve regiments since our arrival here, with an aggregate strength of over 8,000 men, and increasing our present force to about 24,000. Two six-pounders also came with the New-York Ninth, and four more are expected to-morrow, giving us three light batteries, and Doubleday's heavy battery of three pieces and a howitzer.

It would certainly appear that an army of this strength ought not to be afraid to make some little advance towards the enemy, and I think that both Gen. Scott and the country expects it of us.

Yesterday, two of Doubleday's guns, and one company of artillery, marched back to Williamsport, but returned here to-day.

This afternoon, the Fifth Brigade (Gen. Negley) moved towards Harper's Ferry, with a light battery, to occupy that place.

We learned yesterday of the success of Gen. McClellan at Beverly, and long for an opportunity to emulate his men at this end of the line.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Camp Meigs, near Martinsburgh, Va., Friday, July 12, 1861.

Dear ——: I write you from the sacred soil of the F. F. V.'s. I am at the present time, safely ensconced in a corner of the lot of land belonging to Mr. Minister Faulkner—my back against a tree, and the very picture of ease and comfort. Thirty of our company have gone out to try and capture a company of secession light cavalry that have been scouring the country for some time past. Yesterday morning, they killed one of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and lost three of their own number. I send you an account of the skirmish, which I take from my journal.

Yesterday afternoon I went over to the camp of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and saw the body of a man belonging to that regiment, who was shot in a skirmish with the cavalry, this morning. The particulars are as follows: A party, consisting of five companies, were ordered off on a foraging expedition, and started. About four and a half miles from here, one company was left as a reserve, and the other four advanced. Part were stationed, a party of twelve men being thrown out as a picket guard. The Captain (Cook,) Lieut. Whitcher, of Company A, and two privates, Davis and Sly, went up to a neighboring house, and entered for the purpose of gaining information and accomplishing the foraging purposes. While there, a *negro wench* belonging in the house, took a fish-horn and went out on the porch, with the avowed purpose of calling the hands to dinner—she blew a *regular bugle call*. The picket thinking all was not right, rushed from the house, and looking along the road, saw a large body of cavalry coming toward them on the full charge. Capt. Cook immediately fired, and private Davis right after him. Both dropped a man. They then retreated to the next picket, who, also, retreated towards a corn-field, firing as they went. When halfway through the corn-field, being reloaded, they halted and fired, dropping another man. At the same time, the cavalry halted and fired, one ball striking poor Sly in the spine, just where the head sets upon his shoulders, and came out of his lower left jaw, fracturing the jaw exceedingly. He threw up his rifle as he fell, exclaiming: "My God, I am wounded." Another hole in his right upper-lip, shows the mark of a pistol bullet, or the fracture of a flying tooth from the force of the other ball. Two of the balls from the cavalry, struck Lieut. Whitcher's sword-scabbard, one breaking the snap in two, and another making a deep dent in the scabbard. They continued to retreat. The reserves hearing the firing, advanced, and coming in sight of the cavalry, the latter turned and fled.

Poor Sly was a native of Lockport, New-York, and belonged to Company A, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment. His first name was Isaac. He must have died instantly, as his face, after death, showed no contortions of any kind.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE REBELS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND DIRECT.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17.

A gentleman of this city, who left Richmond, 9th inst., where he had resided several months, reports that he escaped *viá* Tennessee. He arrived here this morning. He says, when he left there were only about 10,000 troops in Richmond; but there were several fortified camps commanding the approaches with heavy batteries, including one below Rockett, of 68-pounders, one on the Aquia Creek roads of heavy guns. There were three regiments at Howard's Grove, east of the city, and two regiments of flying artillery near Rockett, &c. Regiment after regiment were arriving, *viá* Danville. Five regiments, with a small baggage train, left Richmond on the 8th, to reinforce Gen. Johnston. From all accounts, he estimates that there are not less than 60,000 under Gen. Beauregard, at and around Manassas Junction, and reinforcements of militia are being forwarded daily.

It was reported but discredited that there were 10,000 at Aquia Creek.

Anderson's Tredegar Works were turning out two 68-pounders and 6-pounders, a large amount of gun-carriages, shot and shell per week.

Sloat's former sewing machine factory had been turned into an armory, and was busily engaged altering guns, for which it has a large contract. It was also employed making belts, knapsacks, saddles, holsters, and all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments. There was a great scarcity of leather and oil-cloth, but the same establishment had recently received a supply of leather from Kentucky. Thirty barrels of oil had just been received at Richmond, bearing the mark "Philadelphia," of which Sloat's establishment procured a large proportion, and is now employed making oil-cloth for knapsacks, &c.

A man named Debow, said to be a Northerner, had erected a percussion cap machine, which turns out 30,000 daily. He was also engaged building three more. He experienced difficulty in obtaining detonating powder for filling them. Two explosions occurred from attempts to manufacture it, killing three persons. Debow, it is said, came North to obtain the article, or get a suitable person to superintend its manufacture, but it is presumed he was unsuccessful, as a man from New-Orleans was now engaged there in that department.

Debow is also constructing telegraph instruments, and recently invented and constructed an infernal machine, worked by a clock arrangement, capable of timing more accurately than a fuse the exact moment of its operation. It is said to consist of a single barrel, breech-loading and repeating, and capable of the greatest rapidity of operation. He had gone to Norfolk to give it practical test.

The steamer *Yorktown* has been razeed, and is mounted with eight 64-pounders. She being a side-wheel steamer, her upper machinery is protected fore and aft by an angular bomb-proof iron barricade, from her deck up. Her hull is also iron-plated for thirty feet fore and aft of her wheel-house.

The steamer *Jamestown* remained in *statu quo*.

The Confederate officers at Richmond estimated the number of men at Yorktown at 15,000, and from 10,000 to 20,000 at Norfolk.

From personal observation the gentleman estimates that at least one-fourth of the Virginia troops proper are cavalry. They are well mounted, armed and equipped, and their cutlasses are all sharpened.

The troops from Pensacola at Richmond generally concur in the impossibility of taking Fort Pickens. It is said that they were induced to come North from representations that Fortress Monroe would fall a more easy prey to secession valor. Many Northerners are among them, and came as the only possible chance of getting out of secession by desertion or turning against the Confederates on the occurrence of an engagement.

Provisions, at present, are plenty in Richmond, and vast crops of cereals are being harvested.

DIRECT FROM THE REBELS.

The Memphis *Appeal* has a correspondent at Richmond, who furnishes the following interesting information, under date of July 6:

"Information received from Yorktown, to-day, confirms the painful rumor of the death of Lieut.-Col. Dreux, of the Louisiana Volunteers, one of the most accomplished and highly-esteemed officers in the service. It appears Col. Dreux was sent, on Thursday night last, with a small force, to perform a hazardous and highly important service, which would have resulted in the capture of a considerable body of the enemy's forces. Owing to one of those unfortunate misunderstandings which seem unavoidable, the movement was betrayed to the enemy by the premature firing of some of our men, and, after a hasty discharge of their pieces, they fled and escaped capture. Unfortunately, two of their shots took effect, killing Col. Dreux and a private in the Shreveport Grays, named Hackett, a lawyer, from Alexandria. The Yankees escaped by a resort to their usual means, flight, but a well-directed volley from the Crescent Rifles is known to have brought down six or eight of them. The rest found safety in their heels.

I regret to have to announce, likewise, the loss of Capt. Dick Ashby, of the Fauquier Black Horse, whose death occurred at Winchester on Friday, of lockjaw. The strongest hopes were entertained of his recovery from the terrible wounds he received in his encounter with the enemy near Romney, and a letter which reached here Saturday, from Winchester, whither he had been removed, spoke in terms of confidence of his recovery; but in a postscript subsequently mentioned the receipt by the writer on the eve of closing his letter, of the melancholy intelligence of poor Ashby's death! This will be sad news to many to whom the gallant deeds of himself and his brother have made his name "familiar as household words." In the death of Ashby and Dreux the Confederate Army has sustained a great loss. Two nobler spirits never lived.

Information will have reached you of the disbanding of the Ringgold Guards, Capt. G. W. L. Crook, which occurred some days since at Lynchburgh. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the causes which produced this unfortunate rupture, but I cannot vouch for the truth of any of them, and do not feel at liberty, therefore, to give them publicity. Cap. Crook is daily looked for here, and in expectation of his arrival, I have delayed mentioning the matter until I could hear his version of the story, which, like all others, has two sides. But the matter having already found its way to the public, through the Lynchburgh Press, there can be no longer any reason for withholding notice of it from your columns.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE SAVANNAH

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Thomas H. Baker, the Captain of the privateer *Savannah*, with the crew, against whom an indictment was found, yesterday, for robbery on the high seas, were brought up, this morning, to be arraigned under the indictment. A large number of spectators were present. The prisoners were brought into Court handcuffed in pairs. Several counsel appeared for them. Mr. Larocque and Mr. Lord appeared for Mr. Harleston, the mate; Mr. Sullivan appeared for Baker and some of the crew, and Messrs. Myer, Ridgeway and Sandford appeared for others of the crew. Mr. Brady was also retained to assist in the defence.

The several counsel objected to the prisoners being arraigned now, as the indictment had been only found yesterday, and they desired to have time to examine it before pleading. It was also urged that the trial could not take place at this term of Court, as it would be necessary to take testimony out of the State, and moreover it was important that the case should be tried before the two Judges, so that in case of a disagreement the prisoners might have the benefit of an appeal to the Supreme Court,—whereas Judge Nelson could not be here this term owing to an accident.

The District Attorney thought it was important in view of the condition of affairs on the ocean, that the trial should take place as early as possible. Nothing, however, was determined as to the day for trial, the only question brought up being as to a day for the arraignment of the prisoners, who were finally directed to be brought up again for that purpose on Tuesday next.

Some of the counsel objected strongly to the prisoners being handcuffed.

PRIVATEERING AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Since the captures made by the *Sumter* and their arrival at Cienfuegos no American vessel can obtain a charter in Cuban ports, shippers refusing to take the risk of their being fallen in with by the pirates of Jeff. Davis. All the sugar and molasses there is to be shipped is given to English and Dutch vessels. This state of things is not only very mortifying, but also very ruinous to American ship-owners and captains. A perfect panic on the subject is said to exist in all the shipping ports of Cuba, which nothing but the early capture and summary punishment of the pirates will remove.

Thus far no perceptible change has been made in the war risk by the marine insurance companies of this City. For vessels just now bound to the south side of Cuba, and ports of the Gulf, a slight additional risk is charged. There appears to be a general belief that both the brig *Jeff. Davis* and the steamer *Sumter* will be captured, if they have not already been. The interruption caused by these contemplated cruisers to the legitimate commerce of the country is exciting deep indignation among merchants, who generally express a wish that when taken the whole party may be hung at the yard-arm without benefit of clergy. There was a rumor that the brig has been heard of at St. Jago, but there has not been time for her to reach that port and permit the news to be received here.

The revenue cutters which sailed from this port took their course well to the southeast, with a view of heading her off to the southward. Bets have been made that the *Jeff. Davis* will be captured and brought into this port within ten days from the time the cutters left to cruise for her. The *Sumter* is almost sure to be taken by the *Niagara* or *Crusader*.

THE YORKTOWN AS A PRIVATEER.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 16.

By the steamer from Fortress Monroe, leaving last evening, I learn that two deserters from a vessel of the enemy in York river, not far from the U. S. lines, have reached the fortress. They escaped in an ingenious way. Their vessel had two boats, and they slyly cut one adrift—shortly afterwards they jumped into the other, as though going to rescue the drifting boat, rapidly floating down with the tide. On reaching it, each man took one, and plied his oars with the tide, so that they were soon out of the reach of the fire from the ship.

They report that the steamer *Yorktown*, late of the New York and Richmond line, has been cased with railroad iron, her decks being also covered with it, as well as her engines, &c. She is armed with eight eight-inch guns and some rifled cannon, and preparations are being made to get her from her present position, near City Point out into the bay. Ex-Lieutenant Murdaugh, U. S. N., and another absquatulating U. S. Naval officer, have been making surveys of the river navigation to be able to get her out. Commodore Stringham is ready to receive her with his squadron. His flag-ship, the *Minnessota*, will blow her railroad iron casting about the ears of those on board of her in half an hour after she makes her appearance.

We know positively here that the total force of the enemy from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, including those at Yorktown and Norfolk, does not now amount to more than 15,000 in all.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The brig *A. Dunbar*, Capt. Rockwell, arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports on the morning of the 28th of June left Cienfuegos and was becalmed the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon a breeze springing up, she proceeded on her course; at 4 P. M. made a screw steamer in chase, coming from under the high land in the direction of Trinidad; at 8 P. M., the steamer came up with her and hailed in English, which Capt. Rockwell answered in Spanish: as they continued to hail, Capt. R. finally answered in English, when the commander of the steamer, after asking several questions, and hovering about for some time, wore his vessel up, and steamed towards Cienfuegos. From information received from the late papers, Capt. Rockwell has no hesitation in asserting that it was the privateer *Sumter*. He describes her as being a rather low-setting vessel, with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, and supposes that as it was dark when she came up to him, the broken English replies, &c., had led them to suppose his vessel to be foreign.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 16,
viá Baltimore, Wednesday, July 17.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment, whose three months time is up, sails for Boston this evening, in the *Cambridge*.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, whose time is also up, will follow to-morrow.

Brig.-Gen. Pierce will return home with the Massachusetts Regiments.

Col. Max Weber's and Col. Baker's regiments were to occupy Hampton, but the programme will be somewhat changed.

Col. Duryee will probably be Acting-Brigadier-General in Hampton.

Several companies went out from Newport's News last night, to surprise, if possible, a body of light horse, which has for some time hovered in the vicinity. They had not returned on the departure of the morning boat from Newport's News.

[*For additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

THE FALLACY OF NEUTRALITY.

NOBLE SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Kentucky Urged to do Her Duty.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

We have never witnessed a popular ovasion to a public man that could have proved more gratifying to the recipient than the demonstration at Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the reception of Hon. Joseph Holt. The Temple was crowded with citizens of both sexes, who met spontaneously to do honor to the gallant Kentuckian, who, as the citizen and statesman, had the manliness, the courage and the patriotism to resist the iniquitous influences brought to bear upon him during the late Administration—bringing all his great ability, and the mighty weight of his influence, to the support of the Government whose existence he had sworn to maintain.

Mr. Holt was introduced to the audience by Hon. Henry Pirtle, who addressed him a few words of welcome.

Then taking the stand, amid prolonged cheers, Mr. Holt spoke as follows:

Judge Pirtle—I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful for this distinguished and flattering welcome, and for every one of the kind words which have just fallen from your lips, as I am for the hearty response they have received. Spoken by anybody and anywhere, these words would have been cherished by me, but spoken by yourself and in the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I commenced the battle of life, whose friendship I have ever labored to deserve, and in whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest sympathy, they are doubly grateful to my feelings. I take no credit to myself for loving and being faithful to such a Government as this, or for uttering, as I do, with every throb of my existence, a prayer for its preservation. In regard to my official conduct, to which you have alluded with such earnest and generous commendation, I must say that no merit can be accorded to me beyond that of having humbly but sincerely struggled to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In reviewing what is past, I have and shall ever have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled to accomplish so little in behalf of our betrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You do me exceeding honor in associating me in your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumter. There is about his name an atmosphere of light that can never grow dim. Surrounded with his little band, by batteries of treason and by infuriated thousands of traitors, the fires upon the altar of patriotism at which he ministered, only waxed the brighter for the gloom that enveloped him, and history will never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes throughout the length and breadth of the land. Brave among the bravest, incorruptible and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all the perplexities and trials and sore humiliations that beset him, he well deserves that exalted position in the affections and confidence of the people that he now enjoys; and while none have had better opportunities of knowing this than myself, so I am sure that none could have a prouder joy in bearing testimony to it than I have to-night.

Fellow Citizens: A few weeks since, in another form, I ventured freely to express my views upon those tragic events which have brought sorrow to every hearthstone and to every heart in our distracted country, and it is not my purpose on this occasion to repeat those views, or to engage in any extended discussion of the questions then examined. It is not necessary that I should do so, since the argument is exhausted, and the popular mind is perfectly familiar with it in all its bearings. I will, however, with your permission, submit a few brief observations upon the absorbing topics of the day, and if I do so with an earnestness and emphasis due alike to the sincerity of my convictions and to the magnitude of the interests involved, it is trusted that none will be offended, not even those who may most widely differ from me.

Could one, an entire stranger to our history, now look down upon the South, and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threatening the capture of the Capital and the dismemberment of the territory of the Republic; and could he look again and see that this army is marshalled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country; and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of the United States had committed some great crime against its people, and that this uprising was in resistance to wrong and outrages which had been borne until endurance was no longer possible. And yet no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been faithful to all its constitutional obligations. For eighty years it has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, and by its prowess, its wisdom, and its justice, has given to the title of an American citizen an elevation among the nations of the earth which the citizens of no republic has enjoyed since Rome was mistress of the world. Under its administration the national domain has stretched away to the Pacific, and that constellation which announced our birth as a people, has expanded from thirteen to thirty-four stars, all, until recently, moving undisturbed and undimmed in their orbs of light and grandeur. The rights of no States have been invaded; no man's property has been despoiled, no man's liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively jeopardized by the action of this Government. Under its benign influences the rills of public and private prosperity have swelled into rivulets, and from rivulets into rivers ever brimming in their fullness, and everywhere, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have fallen as gently on the people of the United States as do the dews of a Summer's night on the flowers and grass of the gardens and fields.

Whence, then, this revolutionary outbreak? Whence the secret spring of this gigantic conspiracy, which, like some huge boa, had completely coiled itself around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when it falls on the ears of the next generation, the national tragedy, in whose shadow we stand to-night, has come upon us because, in November last, John C. Breckinridge was not elected President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was. This is the whole story. And I would pray now to know on what was John C. Breckinridge fed that he has grown so great, that a Republic founded by Washington and cemented by the best blood that has ever coursed in human veins, is to be overthrown because forsooth he cannot be its President? Had he been chosen we well know that we should not have heard of this rebellion, for the lever with which it is being moved would have been wanting to the hands of the conspirators. Even after his defeat, could it have been guaranteed, beyond all peradventure, that Jeff. Davis or some other kindred spirit would be the successor of Mr. Lincoln, I presume we hazard nothing in assuming that this atrocious movement against the Government would not have been set on foot. So much for the principle involved in it. This great crime, then, with which we are grappling, sprang from that "sin by which the angels fell"—an unmastered and profligate ambition—an ambition that "would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—that would rather rule supremely over a shattered fragment of the Republic than run the chances of sharing with others the honors of the whole.

The conspirators of the South read in the election of Mr. Lincoln a declaration that the Democratic Party had been prostrated, if not finally destroyed, by the selfish intrigues and corruptions of its leaders; they read, too, that the vicious, emaciated, and spavined hobby of the Slavery agitation, on which they had so often rode into power, could no longer carry them beyond a given geographical line of our territory, and that in truth this factious and treasonable agitation, on which so many of them had grown great by debauching and denationalizing the mind of a people naturally generous and patriotic, had run its course, and hence, that from the national disgust for this demagogueing, and from the inexorable law of population, the time had come when all those who had no other political capital than this, would have to prepare for retirement to private life, so far at least as the highest offices of the country were concerned. Under the influence of these grim discouragements they resolved to consummate at once—what our political history shows to have been a long-cherished purpose—the dismemberment of the Government. They said to themselves: "Since we can no longer monopolize the great offices of the Republic as we have been accustomed to do, we will destroy it and build upon its ruins an empire that shall be all our own, and whose spoils neither the North nor the East nor the West shall share with us." Deplorable and humiliating as this certainly is, it is but a rehearsal of the sad, sad story of the past. We had, indeed, supposed that under our Christian civilization we had reached a point in human progress when a Republic could exist without having its life sought by its own offspring; but the Catalines of the South have proved that we were mistaken. Let no man imagine that because this rebellion has been made by men renowned in our civil and military history, that it is, therefore, the less guilty or the less courageously to be resisted. It is precisely this class of men who have subverted the best governments that have ever existed. The purest spirits that have lived in the tide of times, the noblest institutions that have arisen to bless our race, have found among those in whom they had most confided, and whom they had most honored, men wicked enough, either secretly to betray them unto death, or openly to seek their overthrow by lawless violence. The Republic of England had its Monk; the Republic of France had its Bonaparte; the Republic of Rome had its Cæsar and its Catiline, and the Saviour of the world had his Judas Iscariot. It cannot be necessary that I should declare to you, for you know them well, who they are whose parricidal swords are now unsheathed against the Republic of the United States. Their names are inscribed upon a scroll of infamy that can never perish. The most distinguished of them were educated by the charity of the Government on which they are now making war. For long years they were fed from its table, and clothed from its wardrobe, and had their brows garlanded by its honors. They are the ungrateful sons of a fond mother, who dandled them upon her knee, who lavished upon them the gushing love of her noble and devoted nature, and who nurtured them from the very bosom of her life; and now, in the frenzied excesses of a licentious and baffled ambition, they are stabbing at that bosom with the ferocity with which the tiger springs upon his prey. The President of the United States is heroically and patriotically struggling to baffle the machinations of these most wicked men. I have unbounded gratification in knowing that he has the courage to look traitors in the face, and that, in discharging the duties of his great office, he takes no counsel of his fears. He is entitled to the zealous support of the whole country, and, may I not add without offence, that he will receive the support of all who justly appreciate the boundless blessings of our free institutions?

If this rebellion succeeds it will involve necessarily the destruction of our nationality, the division of our territory, the permanent disruption of the Republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, and year by year we shall grow more and more impoverished, more and more revolutionary, enfeebled, and debased. Each returning election will bring with it grounds for new civil commotions, and traitors, prepared to strike at the country that has rejected their claims to power, will spring up on every side. Disunion once begun will go on and on indefinitely, and under the influence of the fatal doctrine of secession, not only will States secede from States, but counties will secede from States also, and towns and cities from counties, until universal anarchy will be consummated in each individual who can make good his position by force of arms, claiming the right to defy the power of the Government. Thus we should have brought back to us the days of the robber Barons with their moated castles and marauding retainers. This doctrine when analyzed is simply a declaration that no physical force shall ever be employed in executing the laws or upholding the Government, and a Government into whose practical administration such a principle has been introduced, could no more continue to exist than a man could live with an angered cobra in his bosom. If you would know what are the legitimate fruits of secession, look at Virginia and Tennessee, which have so lately given themselves up to the embrace of this monster. There the schools are deserted; the courts of justice closed; public and private credit destroyed; commerce annihilated; debts repudiated; confiscations and spoliations everywhere prevailing; every cheek blanched with fear, and every heart frozen with despair; and all over that desolated land the hand of infuriated passion and crime is waving, with a vulture's scream for blood, the sword of civil war. And this is the Pandemonium which some would have transferred to Kentucky.

But I am not here to discuss this proposition to-night. I wish solemnly to declare before you and the world, that I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants. I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us, and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust. My prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the Republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while, at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of Southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the South may demand, *whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then.* The arbitrament of the sword has been defiantly thrust into the face of the Government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All guarantees and all attempts at adjustment by amendments to the Constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the rebellion openly proclaim that they are fighting for their independence. In this contemptuous rejection of guarantees, and in this avowal of the objects of the rebellion now so audaciously made, we have a complete exposure of that fraud which, through the Slavery agitation, has been practiced upon the public credulity for the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation, we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless dream our apprehensions have been, and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims. They are fighting for their independence! Independence of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting; independence of that Constitution which their fathers framed and to which they are parties and subject by inheritance; independence of that beneficent Government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious. When a man commits a robbery on the highway, or a murder in the dark, he thereby declares his independence of the laws under which he lives, and of the society of which he is a member. Should he, when arraigned, avow and justify the offence, he thereby becomes the advocate of the independence he has thus declared; and, if he resists by force of arms the officer, when dragging him to the prison, the penitentiary, or the gallows, he is thereby fighting for the independence he has thus declared and advocated; and such is the condition of the conspirators of the South at this moment. It is no longer a question of Southern rights, which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions, which we know perfectly well have never been interfered with by the General Government, but it is purely with us a question of national existence. In meeting this terrible issue which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms—ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into the contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation, in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible. It is hoped that we shall soon see in the field half a million of patriotic volunteers, marching in columns which will be perfectly irresistible, and, borne in their hands,—for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but of protection only,—we may expect within nine months to see the Stars and Stripes floating in every Southern breeze, and hear going up, wild as the storm, the exultant shout of that emancipated people over their deliverance from the revolutionary terror and despotism, by which they are now tormented and oppressed. The war, conducted on such a scale will not cost exceeding four or five hundred millions of dollars; and none need be startled at the vastness of this expenditure. The debt thus created will press but slightly upon us; it will be paid and gladly paid by posterity, who will make the best bargain which has been made since the world began, if they can secure to themselves, in its integrity and blessings, such a Government as this, at such a cost. But, if in this anticipation we are doomed to disappointment; if the people of the United States have already become so degenerate—may I not say so craven—in the presence of their foes as to surrender up this Republic to be dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against it, then, I trust, the volume of American history will be closed and sealed up forever, and that those who shall survive this national humiliation will take unto themselves some other name,—some name having no relation to the past, no relation to our great ancestors, no relation to those monuments and battle-fields which commemorate alike their heroism, their loyalty, and their glory.

But with the curled lip of scorn we are told by the disunionists, that in thus supporting a Republican Administration in its endeavors to uphold the constitution and the laws, we are "submissionists," and when they have pronounced this word, they suppose they have imputed to us the sum of all human abasement. Well let it be confessed; we are "submissionists, and weak and spiritless as it may be deemed by some, we glory in the position we occupy. For example: the law says "Thou shalt not steal;" we submit to this law, and would not for the world's worth rob our neighbor of his forts, his arsenals, his arms, his munitions of war, his hospital stores, or anything that is his. Indeed so impressed are we with the obligations of this law, that we would no more think of plundering from our neighbor half a million of dollars because found in his unprotected mints, than we would think of filching a purse from his pocket in a crowded thoroughfare. Write us down, therefore, "submissionists." Again: The law says "thou shalt not swear falsely;" we submit to this law, and while in the civil or military service of the country, with an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon our consciences, we would not for any earthly consideration engage in the formation or execution of a conspiracy to subvert that very constitution and with it the government to which it has given birth. Write us down, therefore, again "submissionists." Yet again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the form and spirit of the Constitution, and has been regularly installed into office, and is honestly striving to discharge his duty by snatching the Republic from the jaws of a gigantic treason which threatens to crush it, we care not what his name may or may not be, or what the designation of his political party, or what the platform on which he stood during the Presidential canvass; we believe we fulfill in the sight of earth and heaven our highest obligations to our country, in giving to him an earnest and loyal support in the struggle in which he is engaged.

Nor are we at all disturbed by the flippant taunt that in thus submitting to the authority of our Government we are necessarily cowards. We know whence this taunt comes, and we estimate it at its true value. We hold that there is a higher courage in the performance of duty than in the commission of crime. The tiger of the jungle and the cannibal of the South Sea Islands have that courage in which the revolutionists of the day make their especial boast; the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect have had, and have that courage which submits to the laws. Lucifer was a non-submissionist, and the first Secessionist of whom history has given us any account, and the chains which he wears fitly express the fate due to all who openly defy the laws of their Creator and of their country. He rebelled because the Almighty would not yield to him the throne of Heaven. The principle of the Southern rebellion is the same. Indeed, in this submission to the laws is found the chief distinction between good men and devils. A good man obeys the laws of truth, of honesty, of morality, and all those laws which have been enacted by competent authority for the government and protection of the country in which he lives; a devil obeys only his own ferocious and profligate passions. The principle on which this rebellion proceeds, that laws have in themselves no sanctions, no binding force upon the conscience, and that every man, under the promptings of interest or passion or caprice, may at will, and honorably, too, strike at the Government that shelters him, is one of utter demoralization, and should be trodden out, as you would tread on a spark that has fallen on the roof of your dwelling. Its unchecked prevalence would resolve society into chaos, and leave you without the slightest guarantee for life, liberty or property. It is time that, in their majesty, the people of the United States should make known to the world that this Government, in its dignity and power, is something more than a moot court, and that the citizen who makes war upon it is a traitor, not only in theory but in fact, and should have meted out to him a traitor's doom. The country wants no bloody sacrifices, but it must and will have peace, cost what it may.

Before closing, I desire to say a few words on the relations of Kentucky to the pending rebellion; and, as we are all Kentuckians here together to-night, and as this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all, I hope we may be permitted to speak to each other upon it with entire freedom. I shall not detain you with observations on the hostile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished his own history, his epitaph included, and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what his Excellency may propose to do, or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a burning blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed a crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her, by her own chief magistrate, a page of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that during the present unhappy war the attitude of the State shall be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this determination that I wish respectfully but frankly to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arrived at cannot be condemned as dishonorable, still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I cannot but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which may have fatal consequences. Strictly and legally speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she is necessarily either faithful to the Government of the United States, or she is disloyal to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which her well-meaning but ill-judging politicians are halting, can find any middle ground on which to rest, it has escaped my researches, though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion, and those who handle it will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who spake as never man spake, "He who is not with us is against us;" and of none of the conflicts which have arisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of that in which we are now involved. Neutrality necessarily implies indifference. Is Kentucky indifferent to the issue of this contest? Has she, indeed, nothing at stake? Has she no compact with her sister States to keep, no plighted faith to uphold, no renown to sustain, no glory to win? Has she no horror of that crime of crimes now being committed against us by that stupendous rebellion which has arisen like a tempest-cloud in the South? We rejoice to know that she is still a member of this Union, and as such she has the same interest in resisting this rebellion, that each limb of the body has in resisting a poignard whose point is aimed at the heart. It is her house that is on fire; has she no interest in extinguishing the conflagration? Will she stand aloof and announce herself neutral between the raging flames and the brave men who are periling their lives to subdue them? Hundreds of thousands of citizens of other States—men of culture and character, of thought and of toil—men who have a deep stake in life and an intense appreciation of its duties and responsibilities, who know the worth of this blessed Government of ours, and do not prize even their own blood above it—I say, hundreds of thousands of such men have left their homes, their workshops, their offices, their counting-houses, and their fields, and are now rallying about our flag, freely offering their all to sustain it, and since the days that crusading Europe threw its hosts upon the embattled plains of Asia, no deeper or more earnest or grander spirit has stirred the souls of men, than that which now sways those mighty masses whose gleaming banners are destined ere long to make bright again the earth and sky of the distracted South. Can Kentucky look upon this sublime spectacle of patriotism unmoved, and then say to herself: "I will spend neither blood nor treasure, but I will shrink away while the battle rages, and after it has been fought and won, I will return to the camp, well assured that if I cannot claim the laurels, I will at least enjoy the blessings of the victory?" Is this all that remains of her chivalry—of the chivalry of the land of the Shelbys, the Johnsons, the Allens, the Clays, the Adairs, and the Davises? Is there a Kentuckian within the sound of my voice to-night, who can hear the anguished cry of his country as she wrestles and writhes in the folds of this gigantic treason, and then lay himself down upon his pillow with this thought of neutrality, without feeling that he has something in his bosom which stings him worse than would an adder? Have we, within the brief period of eighty years, descended so far from the mountain heights on which our fathers stood, that already, in our degeneracy, we proclaim our blood too precious, our treasure too valuable to be devoted to the preservation of such a Government as this? They fought through a seven years' war with the greatest Power on earth for the hope, the bare hope of being able to found this Republic, and now that it is no longer a hope nor an experiment, but a glorious reality, which has excited the admiration and the homage of the nations, and has covered us with blessings as "the waters cover the channels of the sea," have we, their children, no years of toil, of sacrifice, and of battle, even, if need be, to give to save it from absolute destruction at the hands of men who, steeped in guilt, are perpetrating against us and humanity a crime, for which I verily believe the blackest page of the history of the world's darkest period furnishes no parallel? Can it be possible that in the history of the American people we have already reached a point of degeneracy so low, that the work of Washington and Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, of Hancock and Henry, is to be overthrown by the morally begrimed and pigmied conspirators who are now tugging at its foundations? It would be the overturning of the Andes by the miserable reptiles that are crawling in the sands at their base.

But our neutral fellow-citizens in the tenderness of their hearts say: "This effusion of blood sickens us." Then do all in your power to bring it to an end. Let the whole strength of this Commonwealth be put forth in support of the Government, in order that the war may be terminated by a prompt suppression of the rebellion. The longer the struggle continues, the fiercer will be its spirit, and the more fearful the waste of life attending it. You therefore only aggravate the calamity you deplore by standing aloof from the combat. But again they say, "We cannot fight our brethren." Indeed. But your brethren can fight you, and with a good will, too. Wickedly and wantonly have they commenced this war against you, and your institutions, and ferociously are they prosecuting it. They take no account of the fact that the massacre with which they hope their swords will ere long be clogged, must be the massacre of their brethren. However much we may bow our heads at the confession, it is nevertheless true that every free people that have existed have been obliged, at one period or other of their history, to fight for their liberties against traitors within their own bosoms, and that people who have not the greatness of soul thus to fight, cannot long continue to be free, nor do they deserve to be so.

There is not and there cannot be any neutral ground for a loyal people between their own Government and those, who at the head of armies, are menacing its destruction. Your inaction is not neutrality, though you may delude yourselves with the belief that it is so. With this rebellion confronting you, when you refuse to coöperate actively with your Government in subduing it, you thereby condemn the Government and assume towards it an attitude of antagonism. Your inaction is a virtual indorsement of the rebellion, and if you do not thereby give to the rebels precisely that "aid and comfort" spoken of in the Constitution, you certainly afford them a most powerful encouragement and support. That they regard your present position as friendly to them, is proved by the fact that, in a recent enactment of the Confederate Congress confiscating the debts due from their own citizens to those of loyal States, the debts due to the people of Kentucky are expressly excepted. Is not this significant? Does it leave any room for doubt that the Confederate Congress suppose they have discovered under the guise of your neutrality a lurking sympathy for their cause which entitles you to be treated as friends if not as active allies? Patriotic as was the purpose of her apprehensive statesmen in placing her in the anomalous position she now occupies, it cannot be denied that Kentucky by her present attitude is exerting a potent influence in strengthening the rebellion, and is, therefore, false alike to her loyalty and to her fame. You may rest well assured that this estimate of your neutrality is entertained by the true men of the country in all the States which are now sustaining the Government. Within the last few weeks how many of those gallant volunteers who have left home and kindred and all that is dear to them, and are now under a Southern sun, exposing themselves to death from disease and to death from battle, and are accounting their lives as nothing in the effort they are making for the deliverance of your Government and theirs; how many of them have said to me in sadness and in longing, "Will not Kentucky help me?" How my soul would have leaped could I have answered promptly, confidently, exultingly, "Yes, she will." But when I thought of this neutrality my heart sank within me, and I did not and I could not look those brave men in the face. And yet I could not answer "No." I could not crush myself to the earth under the self-abasement of such a reply. I therefore said—and may my country sustain me—"I hope, I trust, I pray, nay, I believe Kentucky will yet do her duty."

If this Government is to be destroyed, ask yourselves, are you willing it shall be recorded in history that Kentucky stood by in the greatness of her strength and lifted not a hand to stay the catastrophe? If it is to be saved—as I verily believe it is—are you willing it shall be written that in the immeasurable glory which must attend the achievement Kentucky had no part?

I will only add, if Kentucky wishes the waters of her beautiful Ohio to be dyed in blood—if she wishes her harvest fields, now waving in their abundance, to be trampled beneath the feet of hostile soldiery, as a flower garden is trampled beneath the threshings of the tempest—if she wishes the homes where her loved ones are now gathered in peace, invaded by the proscriptive fury of a military despotism, sparing neither life nor property—if she wishes the streets of her towns and cities grown with grass, and the steamboats of her rivers to lie rotting at her wharves, then let her join the Southern Confederacy; but if she would have the bright waters of that river flow on in their gladness—if she would have her harvests peacefully gathered to her garners—if she would have the lullabies of her cradles and the songs of her homes uninvaded by the cries and terrors of battle—if she would have the streets of her towns and cities again filled with the hum and throngs of busy trade, and her rivers and her shores once more vocal with the steamer's whistle, that anthem of a free and prosperous commerce, then let her stand fast by the Stars and Stripes, and do her duty and her whole duty as a member of this Union. Let her brave people say to the President of the United States: "You are our Chief Magistrate; the Government you have in charge and are striving to save from dishonor and dismemberment is our Government; your cause is indeed our cause; your battles are our battles; make room for us, therefore, in the ranks of your armies, that your triumph may be our triumph also."

Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, aye for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the traitor's knife, now at the throat of the Republic, is to do its work, and this Government is fated to add yet another to that long line of sepulchres which whiten the highway of the past, then my heartfelt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Situation in the Northwest—The Conflict at Monroe Station—How the News of the Supposed Rebel Triumph was Received in St. Louis—Suppression of the State Journal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

St. Louis, Friday, July 12, 1861.

Scarcely had our citizens recovered from their exultation over the glorious victory of our troops in Southwest Missouri, when the news reached us of an unexpected battle in Northern Missouri, the result of which is still a matter of conjecture. The spirit of insurrection, which it was the intention of Ex-Gov. Jackson's proclamation, to kindle over the whole State, laying waste our fields and cities, and turning over the property of peaceable citizens to the ravages of a military band of desperadoes and incendiaries, seems to have struck deeper root in the minds of his adherents than was generally supposed; and the necessity of a swift, terrible punishment for a rabble, which threatens to become an organized horde of robbers and incendiaries, is getting more apparent every day. These insurgents are, in fact, outlaws; to steal, plunder, burn, and even kill, is a matter of daily business with them. Their punishment ought to be severe, as their crimes are dastardly.

Northwestern Missouri was left by Gen. Lyon under the protection of three regiments United States Volunteers, the Second and Third Iowa Regiments, and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment; Commander-in-Chief Col. Smith, of Illinois. These troops were stationed along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at different points; Col. Smith had established his head-quarters at Palmyra, Marion County, with two companies of the Sixteenth Illinois, and three companies of the Iowa Regiments. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning Col. Smith broke up his camp, and with an additional force of one hundred Hannibal Home Guards moved towards Monroe Station, east of Palmyra, and from thence ten miles southward in the direction of Florida, Monroe County, where Jackson's Brigadier-Gen. Thomas A. Harris was reported to be encamped with a large force of insurgents, variously estimated at from one thousand to sixteen hundred. A scouting party went in advance, and soon fell upon a band of about one hundred rebels, who immediately opened a fire, which was promptly responded to. Reinforcements arriving on either side, the engagement soon became general. During the skirmish Capt. McAlister, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was wounded, receiving five bullets. Soon the rebels, mostly all of whom were on horses, retreated northward towards Monroe Station, closely followed by our troops. When about half way to Monroe Station, the enemy's cavalry having in the meanwhile got the start of our forces, a new detachment of about three hundred and fifty mounted rebels fell upon our troops, but evidently very little disposed to expose their lives to our Minié rifles, for after two volleys they also retreated northward. The first detachment under Col. Owens, estimated at three hundred, had now reached Monroe Station; and by order of Col. Owens a station-house, a railroad bridge, and thirty railroad cars had been set on fire. The track on the railroad was also torn up for a considerable distance. After this wanton outrage, during the execution of which an inoffensive citizen of Monroe, Mr. Hotchkiss, was killed, Col. Owens evacuated the little town, expecting to be soon joined by the second detachment, and forces from the adjoining country. Col. Smith, on his arrival at Monroe, found the rebels had cleared out, but not before having cut off all railroad communication by burning the bridges and tearing up the track. Unfortunately his men were without provisions, and the cartridges were giving out; it became absolutely necessary to send for reinforcements, to relieve him from the dangerous situation. (This, at least, is the most favorable version of the affair; and only later news will tell, whether he was not guilty of serious imprudence, in undertaking an expedition against an enemy twice the number of his own forces, without a sufficient supply of rations and cartridges; or whether he ought at all to have remained at Monroe Station, instead of cutting his way through a cowardly mob of one thousand cavalry to his head-quarters at Palmyra.)

There is a female seminary at Monroe, a large three-story house. In this building Col. Smith retreated, ordering earth-works to be thrown up around the building for a protection against an assault. The following dispatch was immediately sent to Quincy:

> "Send up at once as many cartridges as can be spared, with rations. The track is torn up this side of Monroe. Have had two fights with success, but are now surrounded by 1,600 mounted men at Monroe City. Start boat at once, and bring down cavalry and soldiers."

In fact, Capt. Owens no sooner saw that Col. Smith did not follow him, than he returned with large reinforcements, the whole command under Gen. Harris, to Monroe City, and surrounded the building in which our troops had taken refuge. A report says that Col. Smith sent out a flag of truce to the rebels. For the sake of his own honor and the honor of our troops, I sincerely hope that the report is untrue. Better, much better, that he and his whole command should leave the building and perish in open fight, every soul of them, if it was impossible to shoot or use the bayonet, than to suffer such an indignity. Five hundred against sixteen hundred may be fearful odds, but it certainly is no impossibility to charge bayonets against the cavalry, and especially such clumsy, inexperienced cavalry as that of this miserable rabble. As the case stands, we anxiously await news of the arrival of reinforcements. A body of six hundred cavalry troops left Quincy Wednesday night, and one regiment of infantry under Col. Grant. Another regiment left Canton the same time. All now depends on the haste of these troops. Five hundred Iowa troops were also sent to Col. Smith's assistance from St. Joseph's yesterday morning, and seven hundred more will join them at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Col. Smith's situation appeared to him very desperate on Wednesday afternoon, since which time we have had no further news from him.

The insurgents are gaining strength every hour by the arrival of additional forces from the adjoining counties. The whole country is in a state of alarm, and everybody has left for the scene of the battle. The rebels are committing depredations wherever they go. They have not only burned the bridge and station-house at Monroe, but also the bridge between Palmyra and Hannibal, in order to delay the arrival of reinforcements from that quarter, and the bridge over Salt River, west of Monroe, to keep back troops from St. Joseph. The telegraph wires were cut east of Monroe, and the station-house at Hunneville set on fire.

The news of this insurrection in the northern part of our State was, of course, made the cause of loud triumphs on the part of the Secessionists; and their organ, the *State Journal*, did its best to make it the occasion of a riot in our city. False reports were published and posted on the bulletin board, announcing the total rout of the National forces. For a long time past, it has been the intention of the rebel leaders in our city to get up a riot during the absence of Gen. Lyon, and the only difficulty was, how to get up the courage of the mob—always a very cowardly institution. This difficulty was sought to be remedied by publishing bogus dispatches, in which the Union forces were slaughtered by hundreds, without mercy, while the rebels always came out the victors. The rowdies of the city—for the whole gang of the rebel chivalry could not be distinguished from so many Bowery b'hoys, or Plug Uglies, by their manners or language, and the "Southern" ladies, *i. e.*, those who scream for Jeff. Davis, are still worse—congregated every afternoon around the *Journal* office, to read and comment upon these reports; but their valor never rose to the fighting point, and the city consequently remained quiet. Our peaceable citizens have repeatedly made representations to the military commanders here, urging the necessity of suppressing a sheet which was so constantly engaged in creating a riot, but all their protests were of no avail. Yesterday, the *Journal* issued a handbill, entreating its friends not to congregate any more around their office, since our military might make the continuance of such a practice an excuse for suppressing the *Journal*. This handbill had the effect it was intended to have, of increasing the crowd in the afternoon; but contrary to the expectations of the proprietors of the *Journal*, no violence occurred; the mob talked and swore, but that was all. It became evident, however, that something must be done to put a stop to these disgraceful and dangerous mob-gatherings, and, accordingly, this morning, at 3 o'clock, one hundred men, of Col. McNeil's Regiment of Home Guards, proceeded to the office of the *Journal* and took possession of the types, forms, &c., and the morning edition, which was just ready to go to press. No disturbance took place, and no resistance to these proceedings were offered. At the same time, Col. McNeil served the following order on the proprietor.

Under an order from Gen. Lyon, commanding the forces of the United States within the State of Missouri, I am directed to prevent the further issue of a newspaper published by you in the City of St. Louis—the *State Journal*. I use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

I hereby notify you that the further publication by you of the newspaper aforesaid will not be permitted, and if attempted, I shall not hesitate to use the whole force at my command to enforce the law.

The ordinary business of your printing establishment will not be interrupted, unless perverted to treasonable purposes. JOHN McNEIL, Colonel.

The excitement was intense among the Secessionionists when they learned in the morning what had taken place, and very few rebel stomachs digested their breakfast properly, owing to the superabundancy of bile with which they were drenched. A couple of hundred of the worst looking rowdies immediately hastened down to the office of their devoted *Journal*, expressing their rage in savage growls, melancholy whines, and wondrously composed oaths. The crowd kept increasing, and by 10 o'clock over five hundred of the *Journal* friends had blockaded the street in front of the office. Suddenly, a gentleman of very intellectual appearance opened one of the windows in the second story of the *Journal* building, and in extremely smooth and flowing sentences addressed the crowd. It was the traitor Tucker, chief editor of the *Journal*, who is allowed to go free on bail while under charge of having committed a crime, in the face of which all other crimes pale into insignificance, and whose trial is proceeding before the United States Circuit Court at this very moment. Mr. Tucker said, "he presumed the gentlemen were aware that our city was at present under the control of a military force, too large to be resisted by 'us,' (the Secessionists.) He had no wish of seeing the streets of St. Louis flooded with blood again, and, consequently, besought his friends, and the friends of the *Journal*, to disperse and return quietly to their homes. He urged them to go, and go *at once*, as the military might otherwise arrive and disperse them by violence. Col. McNiel had assured him that it was his intention to use all the force under his command, if necessary, to suppress the *Journal*; and he, Mr. Tucker, thought the crowd present could make no show of a resistance under such circumstances. He once more urged them to depart at once."

I thought I saw a shade of disappointment fly across the traitor's face when he saw how the credulous mob took him at his word, and silently and speedily went home. Perhaps he did not expect such cowardly conduct; perhaps, he would rather have seen the mob remain, or direct their fury against the offices of the other newspapers; for it is only two weeks ago since this Mr. Tucker openly alleged that, if ever the *Journal* should be suppressed, or its editor but touched, within two hours every other newspaper and every other editor in the city would have suffered the same fate.

From the Southwest we have no further news, except a report, which seems to come from a reliable source, that Gen. Rains, who, together with Price, commanded the State troops in the late encounter with Siegel, was killed in the affray. Col. Siegel's conduct continues to excite general admiration. His advance with eleven hundred men against an enemy whose strength was at least fifty-five hundred, is considered as heroic a movement as his retreat was masterly. It was indeed a piece of most skillful manœuvering, and shows the stuff he and his men are made of. His retreat was the most glorious victory our Army has yet achieved. Gen. Lyon and Major Sturgis were, at latest accounts—last Tuesday—still in Osceola, St. Clair County. The steamer *City of Alton* arrived here last evening, with the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. Dougherty, on board, *en route* for Bird's Point. Other Illinois regiments are expected to follow soon. The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. Marsh, came down from Alton a few days ago and took up quarters at the Arsenal, but left the next day for Cape Girardeau, where Col. Marsh has now gone into camp with his regiment. Four companies of Col. Boernstein's regiment, who were left at Booneville, have returned, everything being quiet there, and are now at the Arsenal. Col. Boernstein has resigned; he is tired of camp life, and wants to return to his theatre again, where he can play the tyrant without subjecting himself to insults from his troops. The true reason is, he could not succeed in enlisting a regiment for three years under his name. A company of sappers and miners has lately been organized here, and is now at Rolla on the way to Springfield. A company of artillery is also being formed, and closely drilled at the Arsenal, under Capt. J. T. Buel. Most of the men are Germans and experienced artillerists; those who are not, are instructed with a view to make them perfect in the shortest time.

Later.—We have just received news from Col. Smith. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the company of cavalry from Illinois reached Monroe Station, having made the trip from Hannibal, thirty miles, in *four hours*. Immediately on their appearance the insurgent army took to flight, and scattered in every possible direction. The Illinois rangers pursued and captured some of them; Gen. Harris' horse was caught, the General himself succeeded in escaping on foot. The bridges on the road are being repaired, and will soon be in order again. Two regiments from Illinois have arrived in Hannibal, and more troops have been ordered from Iowa and Illinois. Col. Smith has received a good lesson, and will probably never again forget the cartridges when he goes to fight an enemy. None of our troops have been killed; Capt. McAlister is expected to recover.

The Pay of Chaplains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Camp Hamilton, Fifth Regiment of Zouaves, Monday, July 15, 1861.

I have just returned from a reconnoissance of some twenty-five miles, which occupied a day and night, during which time I managed to get two hours sleep in the open field, upon the ground. My first sight at the Times this morning informed me of an effort being made in Congress to reduce the pay of the Chaplains in the Army. I am sorry for it. I think it unjust and unwise—unjust to those who have been mustered into the service under oath to remain during the war, and unwise as respects the moral effect it is likely to have upon the service. It must have, if successful, a demoralizing effect upon the men.

Besides, I have supposed that a contract was as binding upon the United States as upon an individual. General order No. 15, May 4, 1861, is very plain, and "declares that the Chaplain shall receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of cavalry." Under this general order from Washington the Chaplain is mustered into the service, and sworn to serve two years, or more, during the war. Now, Sir, can anything but mutual consent or disgrace annul that contract? Can an *ex post facto* law of *one* of the *parties* to a *contract annul* or *change* that contract, where no charges can be sustained against the other party. If the lawmakers at Washington have a right to break compacts without consulting the common right of the parties to the compact—why, then God help us. I have nothing more to say. Yours truly,

G. Winslow,
Chaplain of Fifth Regiment.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Troubles in St. Domingo and Hayti—Their Probable Result—Five Cargoes of Slaves Landed—The "Fourth" in Havana—Important from Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The *Karnak's* mails were closed last evening. As, however, she does not leave this harbor until this morning, I am at my desk before sunrise. Mark my words, the end of this affair with St. Domingo and Hayti will be the enfranchisement of the slaves of this island. The negroes here have got the idea into their heads that such will be the case, and the white masters, as I intimated to you in a recent letter, would seem to be preparing for such an event.

Would Spain, in the midst of her great progress towards regeneration, desire not to see all the future of this beautiful Island utterly blasted by the slaves rising in their might, and taking a bloody vengeance upon the white inhabitants,—securing at the same time their freedom,—then she must at no distant day set them at liberty, giving their owners a fair compensation for their property. If they will take a lesson from their neighbors of Jamaica, and avoid the errors into which the planters of that island were led at the period of the emancipation of the slaves there, then Cuba will be as as prosperous, her teeming soil cultivated by *free* labor as she now is with *slaves* as her laboring class. There is one advantage, too, possessed by this island, which Jamaica had not at the time her slaves were emancipated. The great majority of the planters of Cuba,—or rather I should have written, the owners of sugar estates,—though they do not reside upon their properties, dwell, generally speaking, in the island, and will, therefore, be better enabled to enter upon that system of retrenchment in their expenditures, which may be found requisite at the very outset of freedom, than were the planters of Jamaica, who nearly all resided in England, living in a most luxurious and expensive manner, getting into debt upon the promise of payment out of the proceeds of "next crop;" but when it was found the free laborer would not toil as the slave had done, without "fee or reward," then the value of that crop was greatly diminished, and the formerly wealthy Jamaica planter found himself at once reduced to comparative poverty.

True it is, there were very many other circumstances which materially tended to produce that unhappy state of affairs with the Jamaica planters, and which, with a proper prudence, may be easily avoided in this island. Those matters were very particularly pointed out by me some years ago, in the columns of the New-York Times, in a short series of letters I had the pleasure of writing, addressed "to a Southern Planter," on the "*Causes of the Failure of Emancipation in Jamaica.*" Many of those causes, it may be said, were entirely out of the power of the planters to avoid.

Our planters in Cuba can, if needs be, go and live in comfort, nay, luxury, upon their sugar estates, where may be produced almost every luxury necessary for the comfort of the refined civilized man. A semi-annual trip to the city may be requisite to procure the finer articles of attire—more especially those required by the ladies—but that will be all that will be necessary for the complete happiness of the Cuban planters in, as I and many of my friends believe, the not far-distant day, when the present slaves will walk with upright bearing as FREEMEN.

I had thought it rather singular that so considerable a period of time should have elapsed without my having received any intelligence of cargoes of African slaves having been landed. I had begun to think my country correspondents were neglecting me. One mail, however, a few days ago, brought me intelligence of the landing of no less than *five* cargoes. Four on the north side of this island and one within a few miles of this city, at Marianas.

The foundation stone of the dam for the Acqueduct that is to convey the pure water of the Vento to this city, that was laid in 1858 by his Excellency General Jose de la Concha, was removed on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, and relaid by His Excellency the Captain-General. The object of the removal of the foundation stone, was to open and place in the marble box contained in it, a copy of the act of inauguration, a medal struck in commemoration of the event, and a copy of the regulations for the direction of the work. The business of the day concluded, an elegant refreshment table, on which were choice wines, cakes and sweetmeats, of which all present were invited to partake, was paid due attention to, and just as the "shades of evening" were stealing o'er the party, they reëntered the cars of the special train provided for their accommodation, and were rapidly conveyed back to this city. There were many of our chief officials, numbers of our aristocracy, &c., &c., who were among the invited guests upon this interesting occasion.

A mass was celebrated on the 4th inst. at the St. Domingo Church of this city, for the repose of the soul of the French Admiral, the Viscount Duquesne. Each of the priests who "assisted" on the occasion received an escudo ($2 12½) from the family of the deceased gentleman.

The glorious Fourth! the birth-day of Liberty, was passed rather quietly in this city. I called about mid-day at the United States Consulate, and was rather disappointed at not finding there the assemblage of Americans I have of late years been accustomed to meet on that sacred day, and returned to my quarters, where, with a few "choice spirits," I enjoyed an extra glass or two of genuine Heidsick. Of course, though we were but few in number, we made patriotic speeches, &c.

In consequence of the safe *accouchement* of the Queen of Spain, salutes were fired from the fortifications, the houses of the loyal Spaniards were gaily decorated with flags and curtains during the day and illuminated on the evening of the 2d inst.

A sad accident happened recently at Guanabacoa. The dress of a newly married lady, the wife of Mr. Francis Schmadelius, formerly a resident of Ohio, caught fire, and she received such severe injuries that she died therefrom shortly afterwards.

The ship *Messenger*, Manton, Master, arrived 2d inst., in 102 days from Macao, via St. Helena, with 644 "Asiaticos Free Colonists," consigned to Messrs. Tirunes, Pumero & Co. She had eleven deaths on the passage.

The weather is extremely warm, the daily rains [illegible] each afternoon; but I have pleasure in adding the yellow fever has not as yet spread with the virulence I had anticipated. I hear there is but comparatively little in the harbor among the shipping, which must be attributable to the small number of vessels in port.

The Comet! I suppose you know much more about this unexpected visitor than I can tell you. It has appeared here every evening for nearly a week, and is supposed by some of our "astronomers"—smile not, we have "star-gazers" among us—to be that of CHARLES V. On the night of the 2d inst., when it first appeared here, at 9 hours 34 minutes and 30 seconds, it was distant from the star Vega 74°33'40". Its right ascension was 129°37', and its declination north 63°35'. Its tail is long and fanlike, the nucleus very large, but owing to the heavy state of the atmosphere it does not appear very brilliant.

The Right Reverend the Archbishop of Cuba, died on the 3d inst., at or near Port Principe, of disease of the chest.

MEXICO.

By the Spanish steamship *Union*, at this port from Vera Cruz 1st inst., dates from that city to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., have been received. The *Diario de la Marina* of this city, of the 2d inst., says: "In view of the critical state of the country, (Mexico,) the Supreme Government had suspended the personal security laws. The Press speaks with little clearness as to the part taken by the Government in the war.

Don MELCHER OCAMPO had been seized in his own house by a party of reactionists, taken out and shot. Don SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who by the authority of the Congress had gone at the head of a column to avenge the death of OCAMPO, had also [illegible].

I received, through the Post-office, on the 2d inst., a copy of the *Mexican Extraordinary* of the [illegible] May, which I suppose has been at the Post-office here rather more *than a month*.

VENEZUELA.

The Spanish steamship *Cuba* arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, Venezuela, &c., &c. The dates from Laguayra are to the 17th ult. Her news has not been made public at the time I am compelled to close this letter. The *Prensa* in its afternoon edition of yesterday acknowledges the receipt of a number of the *Comercio* of Laguayra of the 15th ult., and states SANTANA had issued a proclamation, which ends with the following words:

"If PAEZ does not proclaim the Federation, death to PAEZ, and may JOSE TADEO MONAGAS live forever."

What SANTANA has to do with Venezuela and Gen. PAEZ I have yet to learn. This must be an error.

COMMERCIAL.

I have much pleasure in reporting a great improvement in the public feeling, of confidence, &c., &c., and trust I may at last safely assert the crises are quite over in this city. The sugar market continues rather active and firm, upon the basis of 7 reals ₱ arrobe for D. S. No. 12. Molasses—little doing at 1½ reals ₱ keg for clayed.

EXCHANGES.—Rates have improved. I quote sterling (60 day bills) 9@10 ₱ cent. premium. New-York 60 day bills, 1@2 ₱ cent. premium. New-Orleans, nothing doing.

Freights declined full 10s. ₱ ton to the north of Europe, and half a dollar a hhd. on sugar to the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

Motion to Set Aside Judgment—Question of Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Dewitt C. Marvin vs. *Dennis Lewis*.—This was a motion to set aside a judgment for irregularity in this, that it was entered while an order staying the plaintiff's proceedings was in force. The following decision was rendered by the Justice:

The defendant, on the day following the trial, (May 21,) obtained a stay of proceedings until the further order of this Court, and giving twenty days to make a case. On the 10th of June he obtained an order, dated June 8, giving twenty days additional time to make a case, and staying the plaintiff's proceedings in the meantime.

These orders were made *ex parte* at Chambers. I think the order dated June 8, 1861, was made without authority. A Judge has no more power to stay proceedings for forty days by two orders than he has by one order. The second order was made after a previous order had already operated eighteen or twenty days; it should have been obtained upon notice.

Second. If upon its literal import the second order operated from the day of its date, then it stayed the defendant's proceeding from June 8 to June 30, which was twenty-two days. It could not, in any aspect, operate as a stay for more than twenty days; for either reason the defendant had a right to disregard the second order, so far as it would be considered operative after the 28th, if it ever had any legal operation. The judgment entered June 29 was, therefore, regular. As the argument of the motion was based solely on the ground of irregularity, it must be denied with $1 costs, but with leave to renew on the merits on payment of costs of motion.

Interesting to Attorneys—Treatment of a Delicate Subject.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry Rasquin vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Company*.—In this action, which was commenced several months since, the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $2,000 for the loss of service and expense consequent on an injury to his son, arising, as he alleged, from the carelessness of the defendants' servant. The cause had been at issue for eleven months, during which period it had been twice reached, and the plaintiff had been ready for trial. A settlement was then effected between the President of the Company, and Mr. Rasquin, without the knowledge of the attorney of the latter, who received $350, and executed a release from the claim in suit, and from all costs and charges in the suit. Mr. Rasquin's attorneys disregarded this settlement, claiming that the defendants had combined with the plaintiff, who they alleged was irresponsible to deprive them of their costs. A motion was then made on behalf of the Company to have the action discontinued, which was denied by the Court, whereupon the defendants appealed to the General Term. The following extracts from the opinion of the Court will be found interesting to the profession and the community.

By the Court—DALY, First Judge.—When a settlement is privately effected between the parties, with the design of preventing the attorney from obtaining his costs, the Court will, notwithstanding the settlement, allow the attorney to go on and collect the costs in the action, that he may thereby secure himself. That there was such a combination in the case is not denied; but the defendants insist that before verdict or judgment the attorney can have no lien, except upon money paid into the Court; that there must be something to which his lien will attach, and that that does not exist until the liability of the defendant or of the plaintiff is ascertained by verdict or by the entry of judgment. They claim the rule to be that if, after verdict rendered or judgment entered, the parties settle in fraud of the attorney's lien, the Court will allow him to enforce the judgment to the extent of the costs included in it, and even then only where he has given notice to the defendant of his lien. The case of Swain *vs.* Senate (5 Bos. & Pul., 99) is expressly to the contrary. In that case there was a collusive settlement before judgment, and the attorney had given no notice of his claim for costs; yet he was allowed to enter judgment, and to issue a *scire facias* against the bail. The Court said that it was a fraudulent attempt to deprive the attorney of his costs, and that therefore the plaintiff's attorney ought to be at liberty to proceed for his costs, and to recover nominal damages.

The case of Harte, a leading English decision, to the effect that when the claim is for unliquidated damages the parties may settle, disregarding the lien of the Attorney, was adverted to by the Court, but was not admitted to control the decision in this case, because the decision was put on the ground that there was no collusion in that case. The Judge continues: "Where there is collusion, it can make no difference whether the damages claimed are liquidated or not. The power of the Court is not limited to cases where the action is brought for a liquidated sum, but it interposes upon the general principle that it is equitable and right to protect the attorney against a dishonest combination between the parties to deprive him of the fruits of his labor and services. The plaintiff's attorney had a right to go on and enter up judgment for the costs, and the motion of the defendants for an order discontinuing the action was properly denied."

The order was affirmed, and leave to discontinue refused, unless the costs are paid.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for appellants; Clegg and Semler opposed.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 17.

Before Judge Shipman.

SENTENCE.

William Smith, who was indicted last February for presenting fraudulent papers at the Paymaster's Office, and who pleaded not guilty, and has been in custody ever since in the Tombs, was this morning brought up, and withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. In consideration of his long imprisonment already, and of his being in very ill health from consumption, the Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned for sixty days and to pay six cents fine.

Court of General Sessions.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In the case of William Dunnigan, charged with the murder of John Kievan, by stabbing, on the 23d of March, 1860, the Recorder yesterday charged the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to four years in the State Prison, being the extreme penalty of the law for that offence. The Court then adjourned for the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Graham* vs. *Dunlap*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Dunham vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

The Hatters' Bank vs. *Philips*.—Application granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Joseph Cruise vs. *Louis De Figanier*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Townsend vs. *Whitney*.—Motion for a receiver of the rents and profits of mortgaged premises. I am of the opinion that the husband of the defendant, Samuel W. Whitney, being in possession of the mortgaged premises and interested therein, and being also himself a party to the bond and liable for the mortgage debt, a receiver of the rents of the mortgaged premises cannot be appointed without his being made a party defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Austin Kelley* vs. *Henry Bowen*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 17, 1861.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88¾	30	Market Bank	89
5,000	do.........b10	88⅞	1200	New-York Cen. R.	77¾
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	80	100	do..........s15	77⅝
1,000	Tre. 10¾ ₱ c. N.	101⅛	225	do..........s30	77⅛
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	90⅞	100	do..........s5	77¾
11,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86...	92	11	Erie Railroad......	26¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, W. L.	88	135	do..............	27
5,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60.	84	200	do..........s30	27
35,000	Ten. S. 6s '94..s10	43¼	50	Hudson River R...	37
5,000	do..............	43¼	100	do..............	36¾
5,000	do..............	43⅛	650	Harlem Railroad..	11
20,000	do..............	43⅜	50	Harlem R. Pref...	27
10,000	do..............	43⅞	50	do..............	26¾
1,500	Va. State 6s......	54¼	50	Reading Railroad.	38¼
55,000	N. C. State 6s.....	57	65	Mich. Cen. R.......	45
2,000	do.........s10	56⅝	500	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅛
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¾	100	do..............	14⅝
4,000	do.........s10	43¼	440	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
7,000	do..............	43⅛	100	do..........b30	31¼
23,000	do..............	43¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S....s20	68
1,000	Missouri 6s S Bds	45	100	do..............	68⅛
6,000	Michigan S. 6s '78.	80	100	do..........s30	68
2,000	Mich. S. 8 w'k bds.	80	50	Gal. & Chi. R......c	65⅛
2,000	California S. 7s...	76¾	50	do..............	65
7,000	do..............	76⅝	150	do..............	65¼
2,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	100	200	Clev. & Toledo R...	29¼
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	93	200	do..............	29⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	98	1000	do..............	29⅝
5,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds.	73	10	do..............	30
1,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.Bs	84	100	do..........s30	29⅛
9,000	Ch.&N.W.1st Mtg	40	600	do..............	29¼
37	Bank of New-York.	83	500	do..........b60	30
10	Bank of America..	100	235	Ch. & Rk. I. R R...	41⅛
25	Bank of Commerce.	78	110	do..............	41¾
25	Hanover Bank.....	65	450	do..............	42
50	Metropolitan Bank.	89	200	do..........b60	42¼
100	Pacific M. S. Co.s30	74½	15	Ch., B. & Q. R. R...	60⅞
90	do..............	75	25	do..............	61
50	do..............	75¼	100	do..............	61⅛
50	do.......bnwk	75¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou..	80⅛	400	Reading R.........	39⅛
7,000	N. C. State 6's...	57⅛	175	Mich. S. & N. I. R...	15
1,000	La. State 6s......	56¼	100	M. S. & N. I. gtd stk	32¼
9,000	do..............	56	200	do..............	32⅛
8,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	44⅛	20	Panama Railroad...	110¾
5,000	do..............	44¾	20	do..........s60	110
56,000	do..............	45	100	do..............	111
5,000	Va. State 6s......	47¼	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.....	63
3,000	Mo. State 6s......	44⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	69⅛
3,000	do..............	44¾	100	do..........s10	69⅛
5,000	do..............	44⅞	100	do..........3d	69⅛
10,000	do.........b10	45	150	do..............	69⅜
12,000	do..............	45	50	do..............	69¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	92	200	do..........b60	70
150	N. Y. Central R....	79	50	Gal. & Chi. R......	65¾
100	do..........s5	79	100	do..............	66
550	do..............	79¼	225	do..............	66⅛
100	do..............	79⅜	100	do..........s10	66⅛
350	do..........s3	79	100	do..............	55⅝
100	do.......snwk	79	1000	Cleve. & Toledo R..	32
35	Erie Railroad.....	28⅛	200	do..............	31⅛
250	do..............	29	100	do..............	31⅝
450	Hudson River R....	37⅛	300	do..............	31¾
50	do..........s15	37⅛	100	do..........b10	31¾
100	Harlem R.........	11⅛	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	43⅛
25	do..............	12	250	do..............	44
300	Harlem R. Pref.....	27⅛	100	do..............	44⅛
250	Michigan Cen. R....	45⅞	200	do..........b60	45
100	do..............	46	100	do..........b30	45
50	do..............	45¾	100	do..............	45

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The scene of buoyancy and excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, incident to the march of the grand column of 55,000 National troops into Virginia last evening, exceeded anything of the kind witnessed on the Street fo several months past. The prevailing sentiment is one of unwonted pride and confidence in the inherent strength of our Republican Empire, and the assured certainty that its power and beneficence will be acknowledged in the course of a few months, even by the masses of the Southern people, who have been temporarily misled and precipitated into an uncalled for revolution by their reckless and unprincipled politicians. The belief is almost universal among our business men, that in a short time the whole thirty-four States will be, in practical truth, as they are by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, One People. This confidence has grown out of the recent message of the President; the unanimity of Congress in promptly voting men and money, and in the movement of our Armies. If there is anything else which has contributed to it, in a material sense, it is found in the daily occurring signs that the loyal people of Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern States, mean to settle this difficulty among themselves, so soon as they are backed by the strong arm of the National power against the local usurpers who have placed their respective States in the false position of insulting the flag and authority of the American Government. We refer to this feeling as sufficiently explaining the recent gradual advance and present great rise on the Stock Exchange, because the mistake has been made by one or more of our cotemporaries in attributing the buoyancy in financial confidence to some undefined hope of early peace or mutual compromise. As touching the latter, we much doubt whether the thought is seriously entertained in Wall-street, and as to the hope of a sudden peace, we know of no calculation of the kind on either the Stock or Merchants' Exchange not based on the assured efficiency of our forces to suppress armed rebellion wherever it may be encountered—thus opening the way to peace to the great mass of the Southern people, who have no substantial cause for disloyalty, and whose hearts are really not in this unhallowed attempt at revolution.

The Stock market opened strong at the early Board, with a large actual business in both Bonds and Shares, but at no very large advance on the last prices of Tuesday. But subsequently in the Street, as further dispatches from Virginia were made public, there was renewed eagerness to buy, and the figures for the Railway Shares rose rapidly, say to 79 ₱ cent. for New-York Central and the Western Stocks in proportion. At the Second Board the speculation ran high on nearly all descriptions, the printed sales being quite equal to an ordinary First Board list. In several Western instances the ultimate advance on yesterday's prices was equal to 3@4 ₱ cent., and the average rise on New-York Central, Erie and the Border State is about 2 ₱ cent. over Tuesday's quotations. About $500,000 State and National Shares were sold and registered at the Board. The latter closed at 89 ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cent. loan of 1881, as against 88⅛@¼. yesterday. Missouris and Tennessees both rose to 45 ₱ cent., against 43@43½ yesterday. Erie shares weredone as high as 29 and Central 79½ per cent., closing a fraction off on the latter after the Second Board adjourned. Speculation ran strong on Toledo, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, and Panama and Pacific Mail participated 1@1½ per cent. in the general advance.

Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, with only a partial abatement in the excitement among buyers. New-York Central, 79; Missouris, 44¾@45; Rock Island, 44¼@½; Michigan Guaranteed, 32@32½; Erie, 29; Illinois Central, 69½@½; Toledo, 32@31¾; Pacific, 75½; Galena, 66½.

There is a moderate movement, as noticed yesterday, in the employment of Money at call among the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. Otherwise the market is dull. The English steamers, this week, thus far, add nearly a million and a half to the stock of Bullion, and a further sum is looked for by the *Australasian*, now due at this port. Exchange for the *Persia* closed steady at 106¾@107 ₱ cent.

An analysis, made by a careful correspondent, of the Report of the finance Committee of the Senate of Illinois, submitted in pursuance of a resolution adopted Feb. 17, 1859, presents the following financial facts, which may be of interest to our readers, in view of the possible application of the authorities of the State for a loan, in whole or part, of $2,000,000, as authorized by the Twenty-second General Assembly, for war purposes, at its extraordinary session, convened April 23, 1861. According to statement presented, the debt of the State, on Nov. 30, 1860, amounted to the sum of $10,346,017 06:

Payable at the pleasure of the State.....	$808,396 34
Payable after 1860........	13,000 00
Payable after 1862........	902,000 00
Payable after 1865........	271,890 21
Payable after 1809........	215,000 00
Payable after 1870........	2,356,617 83
Payable after 1876........	109,000 00
Payable after 1877........	1,719,925 82
Sundries and Interest Certificates........	3,931,322 69
Interest Certificates, Canal Stock........	18,864 17
Total........	$10,346,017 06

The report bears evidence that the Committee examined vouchers and statements in the Auditor's office, in relation to the *two mill tax*, or *State Debt Fund*, showing the following amounts received and disbursed:

Received to Nov. 30, inclusive, 1850...........	$165,788 81	
Received from Dec. 1, 1850, to Nov. 30, 1852....	492,166 53	
Received from Dec. 1, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1854....	701,220 99	
Received from Dec. 1, 1854, to Nov. 30, 1856....	1,113,413 14	
Received from Dec. 1, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1858....	1,387,553 92	
Received from Dec. 1, 1858, to Nov. 30, 1860....	1,192,010 07	
Total........		$5,052,153 46
Paid *pro-rata* on the principal of State Debt Nov. 30, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1860	$4,558,274 07	
Refunded........	1,500 29	
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, '60	492,379 10	—$5,052,153 46

Showing an average amount of over $500,000 applied annually to redemption of the debt of the State. The agricultural resources of the State, now in process of development, will of course materially add to this source of revenue, in addition to which a large income is derived from the *one and a half mill tax*, or interest fund, the receipts and disbursements of which are stated as follows:

	Amt. Received.	Amt. Disbursed.
To Nov. 30, 1846........	$62,024 33	$62,000 00
From Dec. 1, 1846, to Nov. 30, 1860........	4,389,309 08	4,129,908 51
Balance in State Treasury, Dec. 1, 1860........	....	259,424 90
Total........	$4,451,333 41	$4,451,333 41

The receipts from the Illinois Central Railroad fund amounted to $597,751 64 from Nov. 30, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1860, and the immense area of valuable land now in process of development by means of this railway must materially add to the available income of the State. In reference to the War Loan, it may be remembered that the sum of half a million of dollars will probably serve the wants of the State this year; and even this sum will not be honored by the Fund Commissioners, unless on terms every way creditable to the position and resources of the State.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1861, were........$429,757 26
Earnings June, 1860........401,560 14
Increase........$28,197 12

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, and Corn left at tide-water by the New-York Canals during the 1st week in July, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
1860........	18,000	525,100	494,600
1861........	51,400	1,758,200	526,400
Increase........	33,400	1,233,200	31,800

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of July, have been as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Canal open........	May 1.	April 25.	April 15.
Flour, bbls........	344,700	295,600	166,700
Wheat, bush........	9,757,900	2,942,700	486,400
Corn, bush........	5,289,000	5,069,600	971,500
Barley, bush........	129,000	78,700	140,700
Rye, bush........	238,100	91,500	93,200
Oats, bush........	1,821,700	2,926,900	1,860,800

The coal transported over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday last was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt
Shipped North........	6,388 02	129,144 19
Shipped South........	20,579 11	439,508 07
Total........	26,967 18	568,953 06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North........	5,071 08	103,135 03
Shipped South........	19,041 10	414,391 10
Total........	24,113 02	157,527 03

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for Currency and Specie this day:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England........	¼	Free Indiana........	5
New-York State........	⅜	Virginia........	15@20
East Jersey........	⅛	North Carolina........	20
West Jersey........	⅜@½	S. Carolina........	25
Philadelphia........	⅛	Georgia........	25
Pennsylvania........	2	Alabama........	25
Baltimore........	½	New-Orleans........	15
Maryland........	2	Missouri........	15@20
Ohio & S. Bk. of Indiana	⅞@1	Illinois........	60@70
Kentucky........	3	Wisconsin........	50@60
Michigan........	1	Canada........	¾

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars........	$1 03	Guilders........	39
Spanish Dollars........	1 08	English Silver....4 65@4 80	
Five-franc Pieces........	95	Species........	1 06
French Crowns........	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars..	1 02
German Crowns........	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers........	69	Spanish Silver, ₱ oz..	1 19

GOLD.

	Buying		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns........	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces........	$3 96
Old Sovereigns........	4 80	Spanish Doubloons........	15 75
Twenty Francs........	3 81	Patriot Doubloons........	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces........	7 83	Gold, Am. Old..5 ₱ c. prem.	

The Consumption of Coffee in the United States.

The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy an impost of five cents ₱ pound upon Coffee, will probably be adopted by Congress, and, as a war measure, will doubtless be cheerfully sustained by the American people. All patriotic citizens feel that it is a sacred duty to support the Government in this trying hour, and to submit to any sacrifices that may be necessary to maintain the integrity of the Union. Among the most available sources of revenue, which are resorted to only in cases of emergency in our country, duties on tea and coffee hold a prominent rank, on account of the large sum they will probably yield, and the effect they may exercise upon the consumption of the nation and the culinary arrangements of many families.

The people of the United States habitually consume more coffee than the inhabitants of any other country. Indeed, they use more than one-fourth of the whole production of the world. After us, as coffee-drinkers, rank the Germans, who import almost as much as we do. The people of Holland and Belgium also drink immense quantities of it. The consumption of Great Britain, a few years ago, was but about one-fifth as much as that of this country.

From 1850 to 1860 our importations in no one year fell short of 152,000,000 pounds, and in one year (1855) they exceeded 238,000,000 pounds. The imports during 1860 were 185,779,689 pounds, and the consumption during the same period was 177,530,623 pounds. The demand has of late years steadily increased more rapidly than the supply, and there has, consequently, been a decided increase in its price, which has recently had an effect in checking its consumption in this country. The following are the average wholesale prices per hundred pounds at New-York during the last three years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Brazil........	$10 96	$11 61	$13 69¼
St. Domingo........	9 28	10 39	12 39⅞
Maracaibo and Laguayra.	12 04	11 89	13 83⅛
Java (white)........	16 13	14 79	16 15¼

It is probable that on account of the blockade of the Southern ports, by which the supplies of the rebellious districts will be almost entirely cut off, and the imposition of a new duty, as well as the general derangement of business, the imports into the United States during the coming year will fall short of those of preceding years, and it would be gratifying if this diminished consumption should result in a reduction of its price, so that virtually the coffee planters would be compelled to share with us the burdens of our war.

The great coffee-producing country of the world is Brazil, where its cultivation was not commenced until 1774, and where, even in 1808, the annual crop did not exceed 8,000,000 pounds. But its growth there has increased with a rapidity only equaled by the increase of the cotton crop in our country, and its present annual production is about 400,000,000 pounds. The following is one of the latest estimates of the total production of the world:

	Pounds.
Brazil........	400,000,000
Java........	140,000,000
Ceylon........	40,000,000
St. Domingo........	40,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico........	25,000,000
Venezuela........	25,000,000
Sumatra........	25,000,000
Costa Rica, British West Indies, Mocha, &c.	18,000,000
Total........	713,000,000

—*Philadelphia Press.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 19¼; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island, Railroad 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 per cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 120 bbls. of Ashes, 16,989 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. Corn Meal, 55,264 bushels Wheat, 33,980 bushels Corn, 15,577 bushels Rye, 11,500 bushels Oats, 491 pkgs. Provisions, and 626 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls. at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 862 bbls., including 714 bbls. Pots, and 148 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—We have heard of sales of 2,000 ℔s. American Yellow, at 27c.@28½c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in very limited request, at former quotations.

COFFEE—The principal business to-day, was in Rio, the sales of which reached 7,200 bags at 11¾c.@14¾c., indicating a further advance of ¼c. per ℔; the sales of other kinds composed 150 bags Maracaibo at 15½c.@16c.; 350 bags Laguayra at 14¾c.@15½c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 13c. per ℔—the latter an extreme price.

COPPER—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds, including New Sheathing, at 24c.; Yellow Metal, at 17c., and Refined Ingot, at 17c.@17½c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention, at previous quotations. Sales 700 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔......	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Middling........	15½	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair........	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in slack demand, at 22c.@38c. for common to prime, ₱ ℔.

FISH—The inquiry is fair for the principal kinds, including St. George's Bank Dry Cod at $3@$3 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $4 50@$4 75, and No. 3 do. at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Stocks have been reduced, and most holders now claim advanced prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts have been moderate since our last, and holders of State and Western Flour have been less eager to sell, while the demand has been more general, both from shippers and the regular home trade. Prices have advanced slightly, closing with an upward tendency. The reported sales add up 16,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 80@$3 95; poor to choice extra State, at $4 10@$4 45, mainly at $4 15@$4 20; superfine Western, at $3 75@$3 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 05@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 10@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 70@$4 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State........	$3 80@$3 95
Extra State........	4 10@ 4 45
Superfine Western........	3 75@ 3 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois........	4 05@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	4 10@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio........	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand..	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	4 90@ 5 90
Fancy Genesee........	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee........	4 70@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........	4 70@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in demand at former figures. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request, including superfine at $3 50@$3 60, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 65 for Western; $2 75 for Jersey; $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

FRUITS—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal, including Layer Raisins, at $1 85@$1 95, and Bunch do. at $1 18¾@$1 25, per box, and Currants at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ ℔. The Boston *Shipping List*, July 17, says: "There has been a speculative movement in Malaga Raisins and prices have advanced. Some 10,000 packages have lately been bought up, here and to arrive from New-York, and now held at $1 37½ for Bunch Muscatel, and $1 90@$2, 4 mos., for Layers."

GRAIN—Receipts of Wheat have been limited, while the demand has been active, mainly from shippers, and prices have favored sellers. The reported sales of all kinds amount to 164,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 18@$1 27; Red Western at $1 07@$1 11; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 97c.@$1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@96c.; Racine Spring at 92c.@95c.; Northwestern Club at 89c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 70c.@88c.; new crop amber Jersey, at $1 15; new do. Delaware, at $1 21, and White Kentucky at $1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 85,000 bushels at 41c.@45c. for poor to choice new mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do. do.; 47c.@49c. for Western Yellow, and 50c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 65c.@67c. for Northern; 60c.@62½c. for Canadian, and for Western 46c.@48c., chiefly 46c. ₱ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request, including Canadian at 28c.@31c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@33c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Has been very dull here; prices have been quite nominal; 1,000 bales Manila were sold in Boston at about 4⅝c. ₱ ℔., 8 months credit.

HAY—North River is in demand, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at full prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@13c., ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been unimportant since our last. Prices have been unsettled. Stock this morning 489,000 of all kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The current movements are unimportant, parties disagreeing about prices.

LEATHER—All descriptions are quiet and prices irregular.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 110 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 30c.; Barbados, at 26c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.; and Porto Rico, by auction, at 20c.@24c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Resin has been in lively demand, and 5,600 bbls. have been disposed of, at from $2 55@$2 75 for common and strained, $2 75@$2 90 for No. 2, ₱ 310 ℔s., and $3 50@$6 25 for No. 1, ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The inquiry has been fair for Crude Whale at from 38c.@43c., and Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 26, but limited for other kinds, including Linseed, which is quoted at from 50c.@53c. for large and small lots, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 15.—Sperm—The market has manifested more activity since our last, and the transactions for the week include sales of parcels amounting to 1,334 bbls., part for export and the balance to the trade. We quote: 877 bbls., in lots, at $1 25; 200 bbls. at $1 24 ₱ gallon; and 257 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale has also been in better demand, and the sales reach 3,430 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 3,000 bbls. at 42½c.; 200 good, do. at 42c., and 230 do., dark, at 38c. ₱ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. Whalebone—Sales in Fairhaven, 6,200 Ochotsk and South Sea at 55c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 15, 1861..	40,309	93,300	825,600
Same time last year........	41,576	112,830	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales amount to 700 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 62 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulder, ₱ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales, 350 tcs. and bblss, at 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand and firm; sales, 325 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 3c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 470 tcs. were reported, at $5@$6, chiefly at $5 25@$5 75, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4⅞c.@6⅛c., but including some Porto Rico, at 6⅜c., and New-Orleans at 6c.@6½c; also, 180 boxes Havana, part at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last, a fair demand has prevailed, principally for export, at unchanged rates. For home use the inquiry has been rather more active, and lots of Country, in bbls., have sold in retail lots at 8c., City chandlers buying only to supply their immediate wants. For other varieties of soap stock, the market is heavy, and we have only to notice small sales of White Grease at 6c.@6½c. To-day, the market is steady at 8½c.@8⅝c., the latter rate, however, is offered only for well-known brands. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10 ⅞c.; 1860, 10c.

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls., at 16c.@16¼c., chiefly at 16c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, at our revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d., ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ ℔.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ barrel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d., ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—a foreign vessel, with Wheat in bulk, at 11½d. ₱ bush.; and Oil Cake, at 33s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a brig, 3,000 bbls., from Baltimore to Montevideo, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; two British schooners, 1,400 and 1,600 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a brig 200 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; one 1,800 bbls., to Demerara, 70c.; a British schooner, 800 bbls. to St. Jago and back, $900; a schooner, 260 tons, from Turks islands to New-York, 6½c.; *Crest of the Wave*, 948 tons, to Valparaiso, Callao and back, a Brig, 248 tons, to a port in Spain, and back from Malaga to New-York, a Brig, 189 tons, to Malaga and back, one, 196 tons, to Marseilles, White Oak Lumber and Light Pipe Staves, one, 230 tons, to the Windward, and a Br. Brig, 136 tons, from south side of Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday July 17, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is more active, but with no improvement in price. State Tubs and Firkins of fine quality are more easily salable at 12c. to 13c. for the home trade. Some sales of Western are made for shipping at 10c. to 12c. for such as is suitable.

Orange County Pails........	14	@ 16
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow....	12	@ 13
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow....	10	@ 11
Fine Welsh Tubs........	11	@ 12
Fair Welsh Tubs........	8	@ 10
Western Reserve Choice........	10	@ 11
Western Reserve Fair........	8	@ 9
Ohio, Common to Good........	6	@ 8

CHEESE.

Is in light supply, owing to the extreme hot weather. Fine qualities are a shade higher.

Fine State Dairy........	6	@ 8
Fair State Dairy........	3	@ 5
Ohio Fine........	5	@ 6
Ohio Common........	3	@ 4
Nutmeg........	6	@ 7
Pineapple........	6	@ 9
New Cheese—best........	7	@ 9
New Cheese—common........	2	@ 4

EGGS.

Receipts fairly supply the wants of the trade at 13c.@14c., loss off.

BEANS

Are a little firmer for the best qualities.

Small Pea, Prime........	—	@1 65
Medium........	1 40	@1 50
Marrow........	2 00	@ —
Kidney........	—	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are active, and sales have been made at 4c. to 4½c. No change in other fruit.

Dried Apples, State and Western........	3½	@ 3¾
Dried Apples, Southern........	1	@ 1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright........	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled........	3	@ 5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ ℔........	11	@ 14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ ℔........	12	@ 14
Fowls, live, ₱ ℔........	11	@ 12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ ℔........	12	@ 14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair....	62	@ 75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ ℔........	11	@ 13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new........	—	@2 50
Buckeyes, new........	2 00	@2 25
Junes, new........	—	@2 00
Beets, new........	—	@ 75
Parsnips........	—	@1 00
Long Island, New........	—	@2 25

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1861.

Add 100 stale cattle left over from last week to the 3,744 head reported this week, and we still have 400 less than for the previous week. There is no deficiency, however, and prices hardly advanced a shade even, and all the lots were not entirely closed out, although they came nearer to it than at last market. The quality of the stock continued to fall off, owing in part to hot weather and in part to the fact that the best droves were sent in during Spring and early Summer. There has been very little animation in the markets for some weeks past, and dealers complain of heavy losses during these falling markets, for however low they buy, prices have almost invariably been still lower when the cattle reached here. Some lots have come on which the owners affirm they have lost at least $15 ₱ head. They say the downhill road is steeper and longer than the ascending grade, for no sooner does the market turn and they attempt to buy fresh lots, no matter how distant, a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES or some other Metropolitan paper is pulled out of the pocket and they are placidly informed that cattle are higher in New-York and their cattle are now worth 3¾c., or even 4c., ₱ ℔. live weight. The dealers are of course down on the reporters, as usual.... The only difference we note in the market this week is that the same prices are paid for rather poorer quality than last week. Most of the stock sold at 7c.@8c.... Milch cows continue to sell slowly with a surplus on hand, and no prospect of an immediate improvement. Cow dealers are driving a hard, unprofitable business at present.... Veal calves are ½c. lower than last week. Receipts heavy, and some of which remain unsold. Only a few picked calves bring over 4c., and some good ones were sold at 3½c. ....Sheep and lambs sell pretty well, but at the comparatively low prices of the previous week. Stock all sold, mainly at prices equivalent to 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ ℔., live weight for sheep, and 5½c.@6c. for lambs.... Live hogs sell at slightly improved prices, and rather quicker than last week. They are being disposed of fast as they arrive at 3¾c.@4c. for corn-fed hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week........	3,744	136	1,344	12,323	4,409
Previous week........	4,250	111	765	11,162	4,268
Corresponding week last year.	3,951	157	780	12,881	4,002

Weekly average of beeves for 1860........	4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859........	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858........	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857........	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,646. Total number received the previous week, 20,556; being an increase of 1,090.

Of the 3,744 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,447 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 200 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 50 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 16 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 31 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,447 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 99 head came from New-York, 1,673 from Illinois, 700 from Ohio, 224 from Indiana, 337 from Iowa, 375 from Kentucky, and 39 from Michigan.

The 3,447 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,094; Hudson River Railroad, 689; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 496; Harlem Railroad, 665; Hudson River boats, 489; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 15.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

About all we can say of the relative prices of this week, as compared with the former market, is that a poorer grade of cattle brought last week's rates, really making a slight advance in most cases, although instances occurred where there was an actual falling off, as was the case with one lot of cattle bought on speculation last week, and sold to-day at $2 ₱ head less than cost. There were 3,450 fresh, and 100 stale cattle at ALLERTON'S, for the three days' sale of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This was some 300 less than last week, while the Bergen sales were 150 less. Butchers were backward, however, many of them having a portion of last week's purchases on hand, and seemingly cared little whether they added to their stock or not. A few of the butchers do not yet understand that Tuesday is the great day of sales, and that if they wish the pick of the best droves, they must be on hand on Tuesday morning. There are comparatively few cattle for them to pick from on Monday, and the best stock has been disposed of by Wednesday.

The pens were nearly cleared out to-night, New-Haven, Newark, and other distant butchers buying in pretty freely.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium........	None.	None.
First quality........	8¼c.@8½c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Medium to good........	7½c.@8c.	7½c.@8c.
Poor quality........	7c. @7½c.	6¾c.@7c.
Poorest quality........	6c. @6½c.	5½c.@6½c.
General selling prices...	7c. @8c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales..	7¼c.@7½c.	7¼c.@7½c.

Several lots were left out on the route again this week, which, had they been here, would have carried the market down to zero. We notice drovers are giving their preference to the Erie road, except where they are anxious to try the Albany market. The Hudson River and Harlem roads are pretty equally patronized, while the river barges are doing a good cattle business. Illinois sends nearly half the stock, while Ohio comes in next, followed by Kentucky.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

J. H. WILLIAMS, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 80 Iowa steers, similar to the lot last week. They would dress 8 cwt., and were bringing 7c.@8c.

H. HURD had 75 good Illinois steers for ALLERTON & STALEY; a fat lot of 7¾ cwt., and retailing at 8c.@8½c. for top and down to 7½c.; average 8c.

TEED & WHEELER, for GEO. REED, 104 Ohio and Kentucky cattle, 44 of which were 7¾ cwt. Ohio cattle, which run out at 7c.@8c. The 60 were good Kentucky cattle, rated 8½ cwt., and running out at an average of 8c.

E. H. & E. N. SHEPARD had 32 of GEO. WELLS' Kentucky steers; a good fat lot of 8½ cwt., which were averaging 8c.

MURRAY & GLOVER had 90 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle, of 7¼ cwt., decent cattle, but roughish, which were averaging 7c. Also 75 Indiana cattle for HEATH & WINSLOW, a fairish lot of 7½ cwt. strong, which sold at 7c.@8c.

B. BARTRAM sold 102 Illinois cattle for ALEXANDER & CASSELL. A pretty good lot, among the best; home weight 1,470, rated 7½ cwt. here, and retailed at an average of 8c., or $60 ₱ head for the 60 sold on Tuesday.

J. FLYNN sold 30 medium Iowa cattle for J. CASTEL & Co., rated 6¼ cwt., and averaged 7c.; all sold on Monday. Also on his own account, 25 good State stillers, bought at Albany, rated 7½ cwt., and run out at 7c., but failed to make commission.

H. BARNES sold 27 Western cattle for ALEXANDER. A hard, rough lot of 6½ cwt., at an average of 7c.

D. G. CULVER, for J. CRUMM, 46 fair Illinois steers and oxen of 7 cwt., which he was running out at 7½c.@8c.; average 7½c. Also for HENDRICKS, 30 good Ohio cattle of 8 cwt., at 8c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON had 44 very nice Ohio cattle for A. BROCK. Rated 7½ cwt., and running out at 7c.@8½c.

J. C. & W. W. HOAG, for Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON, 89 ordinary Illinois steers of 13 cwt., home weight; selling at $49@$50 each.

T. C. EASTMAN, for J. M. CLAY, 44 fat, but rather coarse Kentucky cattle of 8½ cwt., at near 8c., on an average. Also, 37 Ohio cattle, for WM. TAYLOR, rather common, lightish, 6¾ cwt., which averaged 7½c.

S. ULREY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 98 pretty fair, somewhat mixed Illinois cattle, which would dress 7½ cwt., and run out at 8c., or about $60 each.

H. WESTHEIMER sold, for BOULAND, 35 Illinois cattle, coarsish oxen and steers, of 7 cwt., at 7c., or $49 ₱ head. Also, for BROWN, 66 good steers from Pickaway County, Ohio; rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7½c. on average. And 32 for same owner, coarsish, green Ohio steers, at $55 each; rated 7¼ cwt. And another bunch of 32, for same party, good prime Ohio steers, of 7½ cwt., at an average of $58. And for EVANS, 18 nice little Ohio cattle, of 6 cwt., at $45 ₱ head, at wholesale. They were bought in Pittsburgh, and lost $3 ₱ head.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 120 just medium Iowa steers, at 7½c. on 7 cwt.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 94 good Illinois cattle of 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8½c. The tops were prime steers.

C. W. CONGER sold 97 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle; common, rough lot, of 6¾ cwt., running out at 7c.@8c.

C. SINCLAIR, for MCINTOSH & SINCLAIR, 29 fairish Canada steers, of 1,160 home weight; selling at $41 ₱ head.

H. MYERS, for Mr. HOFFAKER, 64 fair Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 7½c. on an average. Also, for J. VAN ALSTYNE, 38 Ohio cattle; fair lot, rather green, 8 cwt., at 7¾c.

D. BARNES had 78 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S (Illinois) steers, of 6¾ cwt., a medium lot, which run out at $51 ₱ head.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts are larger than the market demands, and a supply is held over. Prices have not varied materially for a month past. We note sales of one lot of rather common cows at $27 ₱ head, while some fine large cows, evidently good milkers, were held at $45 each. A fair price for a medium cow is $35.

VEAL CALVES.

These are ½c. lower, and slow of sale. Receipts have been very large, and some of the stock was unsold at a late hour. For a few picked calves 4½c. was asked, but nearly as good could be had in quantity for 4c., while wholesale butchers offered only 3½c. The range was from 3c. to 4½c.—very few over 4c. Market very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

No change of importance has occurred since our last report. Some days there has been active demand, while at other times they drag. There was some life to-day, good sheep selling fair, at 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ ℔., extras 4c., and common stock 3c. A lot which would dress 50 ℔s. sold at $3 50 each. Some of the stock was quite common, worth but $1 50@$2 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports the following receipts for the week: From New-York, 2,646, brought in—40 by F. H. Crandall; 102, N. Spencer; 103, N. Fero; 194, C. F. Abbey; 173, J. Davies; 228, L. Brown; 208, J. W. Powers; 216, D. Poucher; 110, I. Estes; 183, H. Shove; 103, B. B. Smith; 198, J. Philips; 398, Barrett & Wilford; 192, W. W. Thomas; 77, B. Cook; 121, J. Leeber. From New-Jersey 820, brought in—60, E. Hunt; 65, D. T. Runyon; 79, G. B. Holcombe; 10, E. L. Abbott; 184, A. Robins; 53, W. B. Tompkins; 68, Apgar & Lindeburry; 108, J. A. Young; 106, L. Bellis; 26, J. G. Schemp; 8 New-Jersey Railroad Company; 28, J. C. Sapp; 25, P. A. Bloom. From Ohio 554, brought in—188 by L. G. Byington; 170, T. Alkorn; 196, J. M. Black. From Michigan—181, J. Waterman; 211, W. N. Bartlett. From Pennsylvania—61, W. W. Thorne; 189, W. Quail. From Illinois—189 McIntosh & St. Clair.

WEST & HART sold:

201 sheep........	$647 00	220 sheep........	$745 69
197 sheep........	621 94	197 sheep........	609 00
407 sheep........	1,417 74	93 sheep........	329 46
Totals........	1,315		$4,370 83

Average $3 33 ₱ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

92 sheep........	$306 50	80 sheep........	293 00
183 sheep........	516 75	108 sheep........	420 38
Totals........	458		$1,536 25

Average $3 35 ₱ head.

R. H. HUME sold:

208 sheep & lambs.	$589 75	189 sheep & lambs.	$726 37
103 sheep & lambs.	272 28	181 sheep & lambs.	569 95
189 sheep & lambs.	547 62	103 sheep & lambs.	343 25
216 sheep & lambs.	713 50	121 sheep & lambs.	408 37
173 sheep & lambs.	566 87		
Totals........	1,483		$4,737 96

Average $3 20 ₱ head.

W. D. BELLIS sold:

274 Ohio sheep for G. Cools, thin........	$425 25
391 Ohio sheep for D. P. Baird........	898 25
196 Ohio sheep for J. M. Black........	561 63
61 Penn. sheep and lambs for M. M. Thorn, thin........	93 50
108 Pennsylvania lambs for J. A. Youngs........	241 75
60 New-Jersey lambs for E. Hunt........	186 00
10 New-Jersey lambs for E. L. Abbott........	35 00
79 New-Jersey lambs for G. B. Holcomb........	258 12
45 New-Jersey lambs for D. T. Runyon........	168 75
106 New-Jersey lambs for P. Bellis........	399 00
26 New-Jersey lambs for J. G. Schomp........	102 00
25 New-Jersey lambs for P. A. Bloom........	84 37

The 861 Ohio sheep brought but $2 20 ₱ head, many of them being very thin. The 459 New-Jersey lambs sold for $3 19 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN gives the following receipts, viz.: From New-York—142 by Budd & Co.; 56, J. Budd; 35, H. Thomas; 102, J. Vanbuskirk; 92, N. Spencer; 35, E. S. Powell; 110, L. S. Hill; 201, P. Burns; 39, H. Purdy; 55, S. Beckwith; 158, J. Little; 18, Capt. Horton; 189, Thomas & Graves; 511, P. Manfold; 165, Carl & Snyder; 139, N. Baker. From Ohio—202 by R. Withrow; 194, N. J. Moore. From Michigan—185 by F. Sines. From Pennsylvania—122 by G. Barnhalt. From New-Jersey—25 by R. Mayberry; 10, E. Wooley; 46, J. Stilwell; 71, T. Brutton; 37, T. Coleman. Total, 2,480.

Sales by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW are reported as follows:

56 sheep & lambs	$178 50	35 lambs........	109 37
102 sheep & lambs	319 50	10 lambs........	41 00
92 sheep & lambs	275 12	142 lambs........	489 12
110 sheep & lambs	448 66	55 lambs........	212 00
39 sheep & lambs	110 50	46 lambs........	198 62
202 sheep........	655 81	71 lambs........	294 63
194 sheep........	661 50	47 lambs........	200 50
201 sheep........	618 50		
158 sheep........	418 62	1,595........	$5,398 44
35 lambs........	106 50		

Average $3 35 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN, assisted by MCCARTY, reports sales of 885 sheep and lambs for $2,640 75.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts of 3,056 sheep and 990 lambs, at his market place, No. 70 Robinson-street. Sales were made by

Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows:

85 sheep........	$5 00	218 sheep........	$2 62½
115 sheep........	4 75	178 sheep........	2 50
100 sheep........	4 50	67 lambs........	4 25
125 sheep........	4 25	33 lambs........	4 12½
100 sheep........	4 00	52 lambs........	4 00
90 sheep........	3 75	69 lambs........	3 75
160 sheep........	3 50	64 lambs........	3 62½
100 sheep........	3 25	102 lambs........	3 50
100 sheep........	3 15	154 lambs........	3 37½
205 sheep........	3 12½	167 lambs........	3 25
411 sheep........	3 00	65 lambs........	3 12½
313 sheep........	2 87½	73 lambs........	3 00
217 sheep........	2 81¼	65 lambs........	2 75
539 sheep........	2 75	79 lambs........	2 62½

SWINE.

These are selling better, although receipts are heavier. Arrivals have been comparatively light for two weeks, and the old stock has been used up. They are now taken as fast as they come in, though prices continue low.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime........	3¾c.@4c.	4¾c.@5c.
Corn Hogs, medium.....	3¾c.@4c.	5c. @5¼c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat..	4c. @4¼c.	5½c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs........	3c. @3¼c.	3¾c.@4c.

Market fair; hogs selling as fast as they arrive.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, at the commencement of the week, 288 horses. No sales have been reported of first-class coach-horses; none in market. Some very good single road-horses changed hands at $250@$375 each. Some first-class draught-horses were disposed of at $150@$175 each, and one pair for $400. There has been no demand for saddle-horses, or for horses to ship. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying a few at $115@$125 each, but these are not first-class. The Government agent purchased 51 horses, the past week, at an average of $120 ₱ head; most of these purchases have been from cartmen, &c., very few having been from regular dealers. The total sales for the week amount to 98 horses, leaving on hand unsold this evening 240 horses, mostly common stock. At "Tattersalls" there have been 7 sold, all fine stock, by W. H. VAN CORT, Esq., for export to Cuba, at very good prices. Some 28 horses, including the total sales, have been purchased by Philadelphia dealers to fill orders in that market for horses wanted for Government use; there are no contracts given out, but all horses brought to the inspectors, that are 15½@16 hands high, sound and well-built, will find a ready market at Government prices, averaging not more than $130 each.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advance of the Grand Army on Tuesday afternoon took place in four columns—the right commanded by Gen. HUNTER, the right centre by Gen. TYLER, the left centre by Col. MILES, the extreme left by Col. HEINTZELMAN, and the whole under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. This immense Army of at least 50,000 men bivouacked on Tuesday night, portions of it in positions recently occupied by rebel troops, and yesterday morning before daybreak again started on its resistless march towards the rebel capital. All Tuesday night Washington was full of rumors that BEAUREGARD had fallen back from Fairfax Court-house without firing a gun, but although such a course on his part was not unlooked-for, no reliable information to that effect had reached the War Department up to 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Gen. JOHNSTON, the rebel commander before Gen. PATTERSON, disliking his proximity to the National forces, has left his position at Bunker Hill, and fallen back upon Winchester, and on the 15th, Gen. PATTERSON'S whole division, with the exception of one regiment left at Martinsburgh, occupied the deserted camp at Bunker Hill. This movement was marked by an incident which proves that the rebels are capable of making bad mistakes as well as ourselves. Gen. PATTERSON'S advance was led by Capt. TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. A body of six hundred rebel cavalry, not discovering the battery, charged upon the Pennsylvanians, when the battery opened upon them with powerful effect, entirely breaking their charge. The Second United States Cavalry then charged, and pursued the rebels two miles, capturing one of their Captains and a private.

A portion of Gov. WISE'S command in the Kanawha Valley, six hundred in number, were on Friday night attacked by three companies of the Second Kentucky Regiment, between Mad River and Barbourville, and completely routed, with the loss of ten or twelve killed and a number wounded. As Gen. COX'S brigade is rapidly moving up the Kanawha in pursuit of WISE, who is also likely to be cut off in his retreat by some of MCCLELLAN'S forces, it is difficult to see how the great Virginia General is to escape.

Another fight has taken place in Missouri, the full result of which has not yet reached us. The particulars, so far as known, are given in a dispatch from Hudson, on the North Missouri Railroad, near which place the fight occurred. Eight hundred National troops went up on the road as far as Millville, when they were attacked by a numerous body of rebels, and an engagement ensued, in which seven of the rebels were killed and several taken prisoners, while the National troops lost three killed and several wounded.

Several measures of importance were acted upon by Congress yesterday, and others were debated. In the Senate a memorial was presented by Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, from the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, now confined in Fort McHenry, solemnly asseverating that they have been guilty of the commission of no traitorous acts, and asking the interposition of Congress in their behalf. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and immediately passed, providing for a temporary increase of the Navy. This measure looks to the suppression of privateering. The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, amended by the addition of a section providing for a retired list in the Army and Navy, and subsequently recommitted to the Military Committee. The House asked a Committee of Conference on the Volunteer bill, which was granted, and the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, Hon. HENRY MAY, of Maryland, appeared and took his seat. A resolution was introduced by Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, providing for the extension of the powers of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the contracts made by the War Department. It was passed, after considerable discussion. The House then debated the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole until the hour of adjournment, the principal point of difference among members being in reference to the proposed increase of duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

At Richmond on the 9th inst., according to a gentleman who has just arrived in Philadelphia, there were only about ten thousand rebel troops; but commanding the approaches to the city were several fortified camps, in which heavy batteries were mounted. The number of troops at and around Manassas Junction he estimates at sixty thousand, but as he has not been there himself, and only knows from what the rebels have told him, there is very little reliance to be placed upon his estimate. A much more important item of information which he furnishes is the fact that the manufacture of cannon and munitions of war is rapidly proceeding at Richmond—Northern mechanics being engaged in the work. The steamer *Yorktown*, of the old Virginia Line from New-York, has been fitted out for a privateer, being iron-plated, and having a heavy armament. She is watching her opportunity to get out of the river, but will probably be taken care of by the *Minnesota* whenever she makes the attempt.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments, their time having expired, were about to return home. They were to be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. PIERCE. On Monday night several companies went out from Newport's News to attempt the capture of a body of light horse, which had for some time been hovering in the vicinity—with what success was not known when the steamer left on Tuesday.

The Board of Education last evening transacted a large amount of routine business, and discussed the matter of the purchase of three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, under such circumstances as to lead to suspicion that the transaction was not exactly what it should have been.

The privateersman of the *Savannah*, Capt. THOMAS H. BAKER, and his men, were yesterday brought before Judge SHIPMAN, in the U. S. Circuit Court, to answer to an indictment found against them on Tuesday, for robbery on the high seas. On account of the shortness of the notice of the indictment, the counsel for the prisoners obtained a postponement of the arraignment until Tuesday next. No arrangement was made as to the day for commencing the trial. The prisoners appeared before the Court handcuffed.

There was increased excitement among the buyers of Stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices are 2 ℘ cent. higher than on Tuesday on nearly all descriptions; New-York Central 79@79¼; Missouri 44½@45.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, and Corn was active, yesterday, and prices were generally firmer. The transactions in Provisions were moderate; Pork was cheaper. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, and Whisky, at buoyant rates. Resin, Raisins and Tobacco were in lively request. Fish, Hops, Fish Oils and Tallow were rather more sought after. The freight engagements were moderate, with 544 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets, during the past week, have been abundantly supplied for the season, the receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, being 3,744 beef cattle, 136 milch cows, 1,034 veal calves, 12,323 sheep and lambs, and 4,409 hogs. Beeves sold slowly at last week's rates, or 8½c. for a few choice animals, 8c. for good beef, and 6½c.@7½c. for poor to medium, stock all sold. Calves were a drug, there being too many in market. Sheep sold pretty well, with a full supply. Hogs are not as plenty, and bring ½c. more ℘ lb., though still low.

The Advance of the Army.

The utterance of a single word by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has sent through the American heart a sense of satisfaction that it has not experienced since the dark day of treason dawned. That word is the monosyllable, "March." As it was borne along the lines from Arlington to Alexandria full fifty-five thousand men leaped to their feet with delight, and prepared for the long-sought encounter with the enemy. All regrets and repinings of the past were shaken off. The memory of toilsome work in ditches, of tedious hours in drill, of days of weary waiting in camp, vanished on the instant. The tents gave up their loiterers, and the hospitals gave up their sick; for the bugle note that sounded "Forward," brought the warm blood coursing through their veins as of old, and nothing could restrain their resolution to go with their stouter comrades to the field.

The tonic to the Nation is equally remarkable and inspiriting. We, too, forget our impatience and misgivings. We find the Government in motion. President and Cabinet, General-in-Chief, and Generals of Divisions—officers and men—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—all in motion and leading the Nation's strength to battle. So grand a spectacle never before was presented to the world—the uprising of a peaceful people, in numbers so vast and in armament so sudden and complete, to preserve their Government and vindicate the principles on which it is founded.

With this demonstration of energy, the popular demand is placated; and the Press, which has uttered no word of complaint but at popular instance, and has had no purpose but to make the Administration clearly understand the People's will in regard to the war, suspends all criticism, and gives to President and Cabinet, and to the General-in-Chief of our armies, the heartiest applause and support. Let the work go on bravely as it is now begun. The Administration and the people are abreast. Their hearts beat in unison, and in the mutual good understanding thus begotten, is a moral strength miraculous and invincible.

The popular rejoicings over the news from Washington allow no room for discussion of plans or conjectures of strategy. The Army is in motion, and it advances upon the central seat of treason. That suffices. The accomplished and soldierly MCDOWELL, the cautious PATTERSON, and the impetuous MCCLELLAN, heading columns that contain fully *one hundred thousand soldiers of the Union*, are now advancing upon Richmond. In good time and in the prearranged way, they will enfold that centre of rebellion in a deadly *entourage* of rifle and cannon, and reduce its obdurate temper to the peaceful and prosperous rule of the Republic. That will emancipate Virginia and once more unlock her closed rivers and harbors.

We trust this result may be reached without much bloodshed. We have long believed the armed strength of the rebels greatly exaggerated, and each day's development tells of an enemy weak, disheartened and demoralized. At an earlier day, the advancing pressure of our Army might have consolidated them into a powerful and dangerous resisting body. We will, in our present satisfaction, readily concede the full value and more of this theory, if our now advancing and irresistible legions shall scatter as a mob the dispirited and broken host that BEAUREGARD and DAVIS lately thought to mold into an army of invasion and conquest.

BRECKINRIDGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.—Some of the papers have taken the trouble to write elaborate reviews of Senator BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, delivered on Tuesday, in condemnation of the policy of the Government towards the rebel States. We do not see that the late eminent position of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as Vice-President, and as candidate for the Presidency itself, confers upon his common-place and shallow apology for treason any title to special consideration and reply.

The sum of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech is this only: "His regard for the Constitution of his country is so great that he would see it utterly overthrown by a mad rebellion rather than infract a jot or title of its provisions in its defence." That is not statesmanship; it is sheer frivolity. The author of such a sentiment is better fitted for spearing frogs than governing and guiding a nation.

He argues against the bill that ratifies and approves the extraordinary steps found necessary by the President to preserve the Capital of the Republic and check the designs of the rebels. He says that this approval by Congress will never heal a broken Constitution, but that the crime will stand unexpiated to future years against Mr. LINCOLN. Well, let it be granted. Mr. LINCOLN has run the risk. It is in the province of the House to impeach him. Nobody doubts this. But the House, representing the people, in whose behalf the Government was formed and gets its daily breath, declines to impeach the President, but on the contrary, approves his course. If a future Congress of this Government preserved, shall reconsider the present action, and conclude to impeach and hang Mr. LINCOLN for preserving it, it will only prove that, for his own sake, he did a bad business in saving so ungrateful a Republic from rebel hands.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE says, in the course of his speech, that the present war was "inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN." For an intelligent man to say this, in the face of the unchecked career of violence and robbery by the rebels, during the last three months of BUCHANAN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Administration—in full knowledge of the fire on the *Star of the West*, and of the bombardment of Fort Sumter—is to put himself out of the pale of honorable debate, and there the Press of the country should leave Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Retribution for Governor Wise.

The man to whom, more than to any one else, the State of Virginia owes its present terrible misfortunes and humiliation, is HENRY A. WISE, late Governor, and long time leader of the rebellious spirit of the State. By his extravagant and inflammatory demonstrations on the occasion of JOHN BROWN'S capture, trial, and execution, he made every shallow-pated citizen of Virginia crazy with hatred of the North, and burning with a war-fever. And the undimmed victory won by the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of Virginia over the seven occupants of Charleston prison, (kindly captured for him by the United States Marines,) made WISE the representative man and the idol of the class who pined to avenge JOHN BROWN'S insult to Virginia in the blood of whole hecatombs of Northern people.

In the Virginia State Convention, Gov. WISE naturally sought and found a place. And day after day, in the Convention and out of it, he worked as only a man of his wonderful temperament and energy can work, to bring his State into a position of antagonism to the National Government. In his public speeches, Gov. WISE observed ordinary decorum toward citizens of the North; but in his daily harangues to casual crowds in the lobbies of the Richmond hotels, he lost all reserve, and indulged in the fiercest and bitterest denunciations of all men and all things North of the Ohio and North of the Potomac. The northern lack of courage was his constant theme. The pusillanimity of Indianians and Ohioans was the subject of his especial derision and scoffing. No limit could be fixed to the volubility of his sarcastic tongue when on these topics. And in contrast to Indiana cowardice, (which he supposed to be established beyond question and forever in the Mexican war,) Gov. WISE was wont to present the Spartan courage and Gallic enthusiasm and gallantry of the sons of Virginia and of the South. No bar-room orator ever had more admiring and self-satisfied hearers than did the so-called Sage of Accomac on these occasions. Is it any wonder that treason prospered under such incessant preaching? The constant dripping of water wears away stone. These daily appeals to the pride of Virginians; these steady stimulants of their vanity and self-love, sapped their loyalty at last, and Gov. WISE was master of the situation.

But what a situation it is! Look at it. Gov. WISE is first of all the eminent secession leaders of his State to reap the bitter fruit of his doings. He has already a cloud cast on his own fame, and by terrible reverses received at the hands of the very men he so incessantly and indecently reviled. It was the citizen soldiers of Ohio and *Indiana* that bravely turned the batteries of Col. PEGRAM, an educated Virginian soldier, and scattered his regiments of "Chivalric Southrons" in utter route, and finally received their arms in unconditional surrender. It was the raw volunteer forces of the States, so reviled by Gov. WISE, that chased the flying army of Gen. GARNETT, and sped the cruel bullet that let out from that accomplished officer the warm rich blood that only a Virginia gentleman is ever allowed to have in his heart.

The forces of PEGRAM and GARNETT formed a part of Gov. WISE'S army, with which he expected to sweep Western Virginia of National troops, and restore the rule of the Richmond junta. They were "gallant Southern men," all "fighting for their altars and their homes"—ready to perish in the defence of the "sacred soil" of Virginia, the Mother State of the South, too happy to "lay down their lives" in the cause of Southern independence. This was the rose-colored view of the case when these men went to war. This was the rhetoric that sounded them an encouraging farewell when they left their homes. But such rhetoric proved unmeaning bombast in the fight.

Gov. WISE had troops to his liking. And knowing, as we do, his opinions of Ohio and Indiana troops, there is reason to suppose that he selected the western field for his operations that he might have enemies to *his* liking—those that would flee from the least amount of fighting. There must be, therefore, a poignancy to WISE'S grief, and a depth to his humiliation, almost sufficient to disarm his worst enemies, and incline them to pity. If his sensibility shall prove equal to some of his less admirable qualities, then indeed will his sufferings be greater than he can bear, and we may expect to hear that he, as Gen. GARNETT, is supposed to have done, has sought death in "the perilous edge of battle" rather than live to receive his countrymen's reproaches.

Affairs in Mexico.

It is seldom we have been called upon to record such a state of affairs in Mexico as that represented by our regular correspondence from the capital of the Republic, and which appears in another part of this morning's issue.

In the first place, we learn from this correspondence that the Mexican Congress, after having reëlected JUAREZ as President on the 11th ult., by a vote of 61 to 55, and duly inaugurated him on the 15th inst., did, on the 28th ult., elect Gen. ORTEGA as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (Vice-President,) for the openly avowed purpose of supplanting President JUAREZ, whose overthrow either by legitimate, or what is more probable, revolutionary means, it appears, was about to be attempted. JUAREZ, it seems, though abandoned by some of his former supporters and deprived of others by death, stood firm and refused to vacate, or in any manner yield to threats or persuasion.

The extraordinary political changes that are taking place among the Liberals, are attributed by our correspondent, in part to the intrigues of speculators of foreign and domestic origin, who desire to see Mexico in the hands of those who will yield her up to their plundering schemes, and in part to the thrilling deeds of violence that have occurred in various sections of the country during the last month, and which have, to a certain extent, unsettled the public mind.

The bloody MARQUEZ, equaled only among the Church Party leaders by MIRAMON in atrocious cruelty, it appears has been able to collect a sufficient body of men with which to commit a series of diabolical acts and create wide-spread alarm. He caused the seizure of Señor OCAMPO, and ZULOAGA turns up once more as the tormentor and executioner of this, one of Mexico's purest patriots and most distinguished statesmen. Gen. DEGOLLADO, too, one of the most prominent Liberals of Mexico, fell before the banditti of MARQUEZ, fighting bravely to the end. The valliant Gen. VALLE, also, is no more. He was taken prisoner and hung by MARQUEZ.

It is but a few months since that we were called upon to record, almost simultaneously, the death, from natural causes, of ZAMORA, the patriotic Governor of Vera Cruz, and of LERDO DE TEJADA, the distinguished Mexican statesman and statistician, and both prominent leaders of the liberal party. Now we have to announce the violent end of OCAMPO, DEGOLLADO and VALLE, besides others of less note, and who, with their leaders, have fallen beneath the bloody hand that must lie cold in death ere it ceases to strike at the hearts of the defenders of liberty in Mexico.

With a bankrupt treasury, and surrounded by a plundering gang of unscrupulous speculators, besides foreign influences of an unfriendly, or perhaps we should say, a depressing character, the Mexican Government appears to be greatly paralyzed, and unable to check in any very decided manner, the confusion and anarchy which are evidently beginning to prevail throughout the land.

Notwithstanding the terrible nature of our own domestic difficulties, no matter how violently American nationality may be tossing about on the furious billows of sectional strife, and however dark the prospect may be, it will not do for us to remain idle spectators of the crisis through which Mexican nationality is passing. The preservation of Mexican nationality, and a union of amity and commerce between the free masses of the United States and the masses of Mexico, which shall shut out European domination in that country, are second in importance only to the preservation of our own Government and nationalty.

There is great significance in the following extract from the letter of our Mexican correspondent: "I regret to say that both the Mexican and European residents in Mexico, are disposed to adopt the idea that the American Union is permanently dissolved, and that the power of the American Government is broken.

This is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, as, in connection with the confusion and uncertainty now attending affairs here, it opens wide the door for the machinations of European diplomacy; and that the European diplomats are busy with their brains and playing their subtle art for your discomfiture, you may rest assured."

It is a most unfortunate combination of circumstances that brings a terrible national crisis upon the United States and Mexico simultaneously, While the world may entertain the belief that we, through our superior civilization, can preserve our nationality, if the present condition of affairs in Mexico continues much longer, that same world will come to the conclusion that it is of not much consequence whether Mexican nationality is preserved or not; and that country will be given up a prey to the fillibuster, or to the ambition of some European Power. This is a sequence to the troubles in Mexico which we of the North have a vital interest in preventing.

Mr. CORWIN, our Minister, it appears, has not been able to accomplish anything in the way of treaty negotiations, and, according to all accounts, he has no good prospect. He is shut out from his own country at this most important period, unable to communicate with his Government, except at long intervals and by roundabout ways.

We reiterate the remark we have so frequently made, that ere any of us are aware, we shall have bitter cause to regret the neglect with which the Government in Washington treats our interests in Mexico.

A Parallel.

In the animadversions and conjectures to which the dispatch of British troops to Canada has given rise, we think that the condition of affairs in Newfoundland has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. The recent riotous proceedings at St. Johns occurred at a time when we were all so absorbed in our own momentous affairs that they attracted but little of our attention. But the fact is, that the British Government has narrowly escaped having to deal with an insurrection in the great fishing colony as formidable, in its relative proportions, as that with which we are now coping, and very similar to it in its spirit and purpose. Our readers will remember that the Lieutenant-Governor, BANNERMAN, of Newfoundland, was prevented by a mob from opening the Legislature at St. Johns, that houses of obnoxious persons were destroyed, they themselves attacked, and order only restored by the sending of troops from Halifax, who fired upon the rioters, killing innocent people, (as is usual in such cases,) and thereby inflaming passion, although they repressed violence. The agitation is but repressed, not allayed; and it is more than probable that the home Government, considering the disturbed condition of this country, and being possessed of that extraordinary notion prevalent in England, that the United States desires to provoke a war with Great Britain and to foment trouble in the Provinces, has sent these regiments with an eye to a possible need of their services in Newfoundland.

But, singularly enough, the British Ministry have in this Newfoundland trouble an illustration in little of the way in which the rebellion against the Government of the United States was incited. In both cases the exciting cause of the trouble has been the disappointment of the leading men of a political party. The population of Newfoundland is in a great measure composed of Irish Roman Catholics, and their interest has until recently been dominant in the island. But of late their opponents have obtained control of the Government, and consequently they have inaugurated a movement for the enlargement of the franchise. In this interest they returned two members to the Legislature by means declared to be both illegal and fraudulent; and it was the consequent rejection of these members which was made the occasion of violent demonstration against the Government and against the Protestant Party. The purely party character of the disturbance is shown by the firing of the residence of the Protestant Bishop of the island, who himself was stoned by the rioters; by the fact that Protestant members of the House and Council were complled to have military and police escort; by the burning of the houses of Judge ROBINSON, and of the Attorney-General, also Protestants; by many similar attempts against the property of other gentlemen connected with the Government, all of whom are Protestants; and, not less, by the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the island was able to disperse the mob by causing the cathedral bells to be tolled.

Now, in case this insurrection had made sufficient head against the authorities of Newfoundland to defy them for a season, to get up a Provisional Government in some little town, appoint a General of the forces, and other subordinate officers, and, sending three fishy Commissioners to us, had told us that if we did not countenance them we should be put on a short allowance of cod, herring and seal skins, but, otherwise, that we should be supplied with those savory articles at an astonishingly low figure, what would the Great Britons have thought of our making haste to declare an absolute neutrality between the parties to the strife, announcing that we should grant to both the rights of belligerents, and denouncing the struggle as a "disgraceful and sanguinary civil war," in which we had no particular sympathy with either side! The positions of the two Governments and the two peoples would in that case have been exactly parallel, with these two exceptions: The number of the insurrectionists in this country, which, however, is not greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants here, and which, in any case, we apprehend does not touch the principle involved, and the fact that the insurrection in Newfoundland was avowedly, at least, to secure the extension of the elective franchise, while here the avowed purpose of the insurrection is the extension of Slavery. Let the world judge between us.

Food for the Soldiers.

All experience shows that sudden changes in the habits of life, whether as it regards the article of food, clothing or exercise, as well as climate, operate directly upon the physical health of those who may be subjected to them. Hence the danger to raw recruits entering upon the active duties of a campaign. Most of them are unaccustomed to severe labor, and scarcely any of them are used to long marches, or such work as is required in throwing up intrenchments or constructing fortified camps. Drilling in hot weather is, of itself, severe labor. In fact, camp life is, in its generalities, a total change of physical habits and employment to almost every one of the many thousand volunteers now in the service of the country. The ordinary rations dealt out to the soldiers are altogether different from the food to which they have been accustomed, and are in some respects selected without any reference to those sanitary rules, which every decently read physician would prescribe for the promotion of health. For instance, fat salt-pork and bacon are the leading articles, the great staples of Army rations, and that in a hot climate, and in midsummer, with the mercury ranging daily from 90° to 100° in the shade. Of these, together with bread, there is an abundance, but what number of the volunteers have been accustomed at their homes to have pork and bacon the staple of their daily food? probably not one in ten. Of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, or cabbages, the soldiers are said to have scarcely any at all, and yet these, outside of the Army, are regarded as absolutely indispensable to the tables of all classes. Fresh meats are not mentioned among the regular rations, and yet probably eight of every ten soldiers have been accustomed to them every day during their whole lives. Without pursuing the subject further, it is perhaps sufficient to say, that a greater change in the food of the soldier could scarcely be made, than that which the recruit experiences on entering upon his military career. This should not be so, if it can be avoided, and we confess to an inability to see a necessity for it. In the matter of economy, we suppose that fresh meats are as cheap as salt pork and bacon, and can be quite as easily secured to an extent at least that will render a healthful variety to the soldier's fare. We suppose, too, that fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, onions and cabbages, can easily be supplied, and their cheapness ordinarily would render such supply a measure of economy. In fact, the soldiers' food should be of that plain and substantial kind, and assimilating as nearly as possible to that which the men who compose our armies are accustomed to at home. We know that this cannot always be accomplished; but, though difficult in some localities, and under some circumstances impossible, yet much may be done in these respects to soften the hardships of the soldier's life, and render more agreeable the performance of the arduous duties which from a sense of patriotism they have taken upon themselves. A good supply of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions and cabbages, should always be furnished. Fresh meat, if possible, should be supplied five or six times a week. These, with the addition of corn meal and molasses occasionally, would afford a pleasant variety to the monotony of Army rations, and afford a relish for the soldier's food that would at once make them contented, and give them health and strength for the weary marches and hard-fought battles that are before them.

We have been led to these remarks by complaints that have reached us from some of the regiments in camp in the neighborhood of Washington on this subject. Whether those complaints are just, to any considerable extent, we are unable to say. We do not desire to be understood as censuring any one. We know how difficult it is to supply in all respects a vast Army suddenly collected, and how easy it is to find fault with those who are charged with the duty of furnishing supplies. But we see a very palpable sanitary principle in relation to the nature of the food for the soldiers, which cannot be disregarded without greatly detracting from their comforts and jeoparding their health. We have referred to it, for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, so that if any real evil exists, it may as far as practicable be remedied.

Relief of the Respectable Poor.

Whenever business is dull and employment scarce, sympathy is very properly manifested for "the poor." How to provide work for "the poor," or, at all hazards, to feed and clothe them, is one of the chief topics of discussion in legislative bodies, in the newspapers, and in private circles. In addition to the many incorporated charitable institutions which aid "the poor" in various ways, all the year round, in good times and bad times alike, large appropriations are not unfrequently made for them from the public treasury when the demand for labor is very slack, and well-to-do philanthropists of both sexes form themselves into private societies for the purpose of collecting and distributing among them food, fuel, money and clothing.

This is all very right and proper. Nothing can be more just than that the extremes of society should reciprocate favors. Were it not for the workman there would be no wealth. But the fact should not be lost sight of that it is not the lowest of the laboring classes—who are generally meant when "the poor" are spoken of—that are the only or greatest sufferers in times like the present. Indeed, it might not be difficult to show that there are to be found, at all times, among the middle classes, for whom public appropriations are never made, to help whom philanthropists never dream of organizing societies, more cases of real physical suffering from poverty than among "the poor." Any physician in good practice will tell you of a dozen respectable families, one or more members of each of which is fast sinking into the grave from overwork at a previous period, want of proper nourishment, clothing, change of air, and similar causes. The mental misery of the middle classes is, of course, far greater than that of "the poor." Where there is no intellectual hunger there can be no intellectual starvation. But the question here is of mere physical suffering, and of that there is, to say the least, quite as much, at all times, among persons who are never classed with, or thought of as "the poor," as among those to whom the term is conventionally applied. During such a crisis as the present, however, there can be no comparison between the conditions of the conventional poor, and that of the class next above it, which may be denominated the lower middle-class. The book-keeper, the salesman, the better class of journeymen mechanics, the small bosses and shopkeepers, teachers of private schools, lawyers and doctors of limited practice, and others whose incomes, a few months ago, ranged from six to twelve hundred dollars a year, all of which was necessary to be spent to "keep up appearances," and who are now entirely out of business, are much worse off than the discharged hod-carrier; for the latter can turn his hand to any kind of rough laboring work; his wife is probably a washerwoman or charwoman; his children have most likely been accustomed to gather sticks and cinders, and collect cast-off clothing and broken victuals; his family has always received medical advice and medicine, *gratis*, from dispensaries, tickets for coal during hard Winters from the Almshouse Department, and has always been more or less cared for, and will be again in various ways, by the municipal authorities and by public and private benevolent societies.

The middle classes have no such resources. By the stern usages of society they are debarred by their very cultivation and respectability from being the public applicants for or recipients of the means even of preserving health and life. Even when starvation has commenced its work upon them, they seldom make known, even to a friend, the desperateness of their condition, merely representing themselves as "somewhat pushed." The reality of their case can only be wrung from them confidentially and by delicate management. There is no doubt that unostentatious wealthy philanthropists may find at all times, but particularly just now, among the middle classes, a large field in which to labor.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to suggest to firms who contemplate reducing their expenses the propriety of curtailing the salaries of their employes all round down to the lowest living stipend, rather than to discharge some of them and retain the others on good salaries. If possible, let no worthy man with a family be thrown on the world penniless.

TROUBLE FOR UNLICENSED DRAM-SELLERS.—As the Excise Commissioners approach the end of their sixty days' sessions, the number of licenses for liquor dealers rapidly increases. Those who thus secure legal protection for their traffic, will escape the trouble brewing from a new quarter. "The Inebriates' Asylum" is entitled by law to ten per cent. of the sum paid into the Treasury for Excise, and are thus interested in the suppression of unlicensed dram-selling. An energetic Board, with able counsel, coöperating with our public authorities, will soon dry up these fountains of misery and crime, and bring under the operation of our laws a class who have defied the Government for years. The sympathy of tax-payers and friends of order will go with this effort; for, humanity aside, the withholding of $300,000 from the treasury at such a time as this, and the attitude of lawlessness of a whole class, when we are putting down the rebellion of another class, cannot be endured. If the gentlemen of the Asylum should refund $10,000 in compelling the liquor dealers to pay over the $30,000 belonging annually to their institution, it would be an investment well employed for themselves and the public.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This handsome and popular establishment was reopened for the Summer season on Monday, having during the short recess been cleaned and otherwise placed on a light and airy footing. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, who come to us as regularly as the dog-days, have assumed the management of the establishment, and intend during the coming six weeks to produce several novelties of a patriotic character. Beyond placing the fact of their arrival, with a hint concerning their intentions, on record, it is not necessary to say more. Neither the drama of "Handy Andy" nor the protean farce called "A Lesson for Husbands," invite, by their merits or performance, a particular consideration. They are, moreover, somewhat stale. In the first piece Mr. FLORENCE made his appearance, and was warmly applauded. He is one of the most genial and amusing Irishmen now on the stage. In the farce Mrs. FLORENCE'S *rentrée* was, of course, the feature. The lady sang and danced with her usual vivacity. When something of interest is brought out, the Winter Garden will doubtless regain its old popularity.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

Public Impatience for a Vigorous Policy—Actual State of the Case.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

The whole country is impatient for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This impatience finds vent in all the leading public journals, and is fully shared by Congress. In some quarters it takes the shape of direct and bitter censure of the Administration, or some influential member of it, who is supposed to be responsible for the tardy progress of events. There are plenty of men who declare, and a few, doubtless, who believe, that Mr. SEWARD still cherishes the hope of compromising our present difficulties, and is using all his influence to retard the progress of our armies with a view to that end. Others are confident that the President does not comprehend the real nature of the crisis which is upon the country or the necessity of a prompt and vigorous policy. One member of the Cabinet has publicly declared that Gen. SCOTT is utterly incompetent to the conduct of the war—that he never was a soldier—that he blundered all through the Mexican war, and is about to close his career by compromising the honor and welfare of the country now.

All this sounds incredible. But it is actually true, and shows to what a degree men's judgments have been warped by the startling events of the day, and how far passion and zeal will lead to the most cruel injustice. There is not a man on this continent more anxious to sustain the authority of the Government and crush this rebellion, thoroughly and forever, than Gen. SCOTT;—not one more hostile to every attempt at compromise, or more fertile in suggestions for efficient action than Mr. SEWARD;—nor one who more thoroughly understands the wide sweep of the issues involved, and the deadly nature of the warfare waged upon the American Republic, than President LINCOLN. The Administration has no reason to complain of the impatience of the people,—but it has a right to ask that it shall not prompt to rash or uncharitable accusations. They assert that the movement of the main army is quite as rapid as consists with its safety,—and that it is much better to advance slowly, holding every foot of ground once occupied, than to push on recklessly, and be compelled, even in a single instance, to retrace its steps. Probably this is true. But it must be borne in mind that public sentiment is a powerful element of strength in this war,—that it must be secured and kept in full vigor even at some expense of scientific routine, and that the present temper of our people demands swift and sudden blows,—a bold and dashing policy: and it is a fair question for those in authority to consider whether it would not be better to meet and satisfy this temper, even at the cost of occasional reverses, than to lose the advantage of its support. In their present mood a slight defeat would only rouse and exasperate our people; while delay and apparent inaction discourages and disgusts them. This is the reasoning of those who demand an instant advance: but if that advance were to end disastrously, they would probably be the first to throw the blame upon those who had yielded to their advice.

Very much of this criticism, moreover, is the result of entire ignorance of the nature and wants of an army. Men who fight must be fed; and they must not be taken into any place or position where they cannot have food, shelter and the means of fighting. In going into an enemy's country, they must take with them all their tents, provisions, spades and other tools for throwing up intrenchments, cannon, ammunition and whatever else they expect to use. To arrive without these is simply to insure their starvation or swift destruction by the enemy. And to carry them requires wagons, horses, teamsters, time and space. It is, of course, the purpose of an army to reduce, as much as possible, the amount of baggage for which transportation is required. But when reduced to the lowest point, *fifteen* wagons with four hores each, to each full regiment of infantry, is a fair allowance. For an army of 50,000 men, are thus required 750 wagons and 3,000 horses, which would extend in single file, each wagon occupying only 100 feet, something more than *fifteen* miles. All these wagons had to be made and all these horses purchased, before any considerable movement in advance was possible. This number was required for the troops expected to advance from Washington alone. Half as many were wanted for Gen. PATTERSON's column, and at least 200 wagons and 800 horses for Gen. BUTLER's column. This makes no account of the horses needed for the artillery or the cavalry. It is merely the number requisite to convey the indispensable baggage, or as the Romans accurately and expressively styled it, the *impedimenta*, of advancing infantry. It is not reasonable to expect that all these things can be extemporized, and it is foolhardy and reckless of the lives of our citizen-soldiers to demand that they shall be ignored.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's splendid successes in Western Virginia are quoted to show that movements may be made without all this preparation. But it must be remembered that he has comparatively a small body of men to care for, that he is moving in a friendly country where supplies are easy of access, that there is no difficulty in keeping his communications open, and that he leaves no enemy in his rear. This is not the case with either of the other columns. Gen. PATTERSON has 25,000 men to provide for; Gen. BUTLER, though with a smaller force, is almost surrounded by the enemy, and the central column is very large and requires an immense amount of transportation.

But all these difficulties have been surmounted and the causes of past delays, whether valid or not, are rapidly disappearing. Horses, mules and wagons are coming into the city in great numbers, and everything is ready for an advance. There is a general impression that an advance must of necessity be a sudden and a violent movement,—implying a vehement assault, and a consequent battle. The reality may and probably will be very different. Great armies do not move in solid masses,—nor does an advance imply the concentration of forces upon a single point. On the contrary, one regiment is pushed forward in one direction to-day and another in quite a different direction to-morrow. And so it will be in this case. Gen. PATTERSON will move his forces down from Martinsburgh towards Winchester,—spreading them out in order to cover more points and check probable movements of the enemy to penetrate to his rear. Gen. MCDOWELL will push forward his forces gradually—each regiment feeling its way as it moves along. If any regiment or brigade finds an enemy in possession of the position it is ordered to occupy, its first business will be to dislodge him; and if he is in too strong force, reinforcements will be brought up to aid the effort. Thus it may be several days before any collision takes place between the opposing forces, although the advance may begin at once. If the enemy has concentrated his forces at any one point and made preparation for a resolute resistance, this will of course compel us to combine our strength sufficiently to drive him off. According to present appearances the main body of our forces across the Potomac will move forward to-morrow (Tuesday,) morning. It is not likely that they will advance more than eight or ten miles the first day. On Wednesday or Thursday they will probably go on, if not sooner resisted, to Manassas Junction:—and unless all our advices hitherto have deceived us, we may expect there to meet the rebels in considerable force, and thoroughly intrenched. I doubt whether an attack will be made upon them directly in front:—if at all practicable, I presume the effort will be to throw forces between Manassas and Winchester so as to prevent Gen. JOHNSTON from joining the main body and also to turn their right flank.

As a matter of course, this is mainly speculation,—and the events of the coming week may prove it to be without foundation. But the Government will certainly move forward immediately in the prosecution of the war. The capture of Richmond has undoubtedly become a matter of necessity, since that city has been made the capital of the Confederate States. At the outset of the rebellion, I have reason to believe that the programme of operation did not embrace the seizure of this city. While it was merely the capital of a State it was a matter of little consequence who should hold it. Gen. SCOTT believed that 80,000 men, carefully disciplined during the Summer, and sent down the Mississippi as soon as the frosts should make it safe, could hold every important point upon that river, New-Orleans included: and that this, with a rigid blockade of the Atlantic coast, would compel the rebellious States to sue for peace, and end the war with the least possible loss of life. The rebels, however, saw fit to make Virginia the seat of war, and to establish their capital within reach of Washington. This required a change of policy, and they will unquestionably see reason ere long to repent their temerity. Unless the Administration is compelled by the public impatience to dissipate its strength in movements having no direct bearing on the main results of the war, the early autumn will undoubtedly witness a blow which will break the back of this great rebellion. H. J. R.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Unfortunate Condition of Affairs—Dissensions Among the Liberals—The Presidency—Death of Degollado—Outrages of the Church Party—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The latest dates received from the United States are June 3, per steamer *Bienville*, from New-York to Vera Cruz, and when we shall again be favored with advices from your City, is one of the decided uncertainties which attend us here.

The state of affairs in this country is such that it is impossible to think of anything except the mere existence of the Government. Mexico, like the United States, is now in the height of a national crisis, and the end with Mexico, as with the United States, God only knows. The Reactionary or Church Party, as a political power in the country, is dead. The vast property of the Clergy even, that was to prove a national resource and accomplish so much for the Government, has entirely disappeared, and is no longer a bone of contention between Priest and Liberal, neither is it any longer a power for evil in the hands of the former, or a power for good in the hands of the latter.

The contention now rife in political circles is among the Liberals themselves. On the 11th inst., BENITO JUAREZ, who has been the legal and acting President of the Republic during the last three years, was declared reëlected by a vote in Congress of 61 to 55. On the 15th inst., he took the oath as President, and became duly installed. A very great and inexplicable change has taken place in Congress since that date. Two days ago, GONZALES ORTEGA, the successful military General, was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (equivalent to the Vice-Presidency,) with the avowed purpose of supplanting President JUAREZ. It now remains to be seen whether JUAREZ will be displaced by revolutionary or legitimate means. It is possible that he may be overthrown by revolutionary means, if he refuses to yield to the demands of those who, under the guise of seeking to save the situation, are endeavoring to place ORTEGA in power. JUAREZ declares that his resignation is neither necessary or lawful; and, whether he is the man for the place or not, whether he can continue to guide the nation on its tempest-tossed course or not, his decision is based on patriotism and an honest determination to save the nationality of his country, so long as any hope of its nationality exists.

The sudden changes that are now taking place among the political leaders, and the confusion and anarchy which naturally follow, are due in some measure to the intrigues of both foreign and domestic speculations for power and place that what remains of poor Mexico may be delivered over to the plunderers. The Government is paralyzed in the first place for the want of means with which to establish and maintain order. The treasury is bankrupt, and has been so since the present Government came into power. Foreign claimants take what little the custom-houses collect, and at the present moment there is no earthly prospect of improvement in the finances of the Government.

Under such circumstances, the condition of affairs throughout the country must be frightful. MARQUEZ, the most notorious and bloodthirsty leader of the Church forces that remains in the country, is drawing a line of blood around the capital. On the 2d inst., he dispatched CAGIGAS, a Spanish desperado, to Arroyozance to seize Don MELCHOIR OCAMPO. This officer of MARQUEZ took OCAMPO, and delivered him over to ZULOAGA, who subjected him to every imaginable indignity for two days. The co-laborer with Mr. MCLANE in negotiating the late treaty, was insulted by taunts, jeers and scoffs; he was spat upon, kicked and beat, half-killed by shots, and finally hung up to terminate an agony such as a human being is seldom brought to endure. Señor OCAMPO was the father of La Señora MATA, wife of MATA, late Minister to the United States.

This horrible affair caused intense excitement in the capital. The principal military men came forward, and among them Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who, with a division of men, marched towards Toluca. Whilst reconnoitering with a small party on the 16th, he was surprised by GALVEZ in a barranca, near the Llanos de Salazar. His party was cut to pieces, and he himself was killed. Gen. ORTEGA had in the meantime gone in pursuit of MARQUEZ, by the Llanos de Apam, towards Puebla. MARQUEZ fled before ORTEGA, and from the 14th to the 23d the pursuit was hotly maintained. On the other hand, Gen. VALLE took the road of the unfortunate DEGOLLADO, and shared the same fate. On the 23d, MARQUEZ, GALVEZ and others fell upon him near the Llanos de Salazar, cut his force to pieces, and took him and his officers prisoners. VALLE and his officers were afterwards hung, and many of the poor soldiers were butchered. MARQUEZ is now at Tulancingo, with about 4,500 men. ORTEGA, who returned to the capital on the 25th, leaves to-day with 4,000 men upon another expedition against MARQUEZ.

Señor DEGOLLADO, son of Don SANTOS, left this city on Saturday last, to bring the corpse of his father to this city for burial.

The body of Señor OCAMPO arrived in the city on the 4th inst., and was honored with a grand funeral on the 6th.

The thrilling events of the month now drawing to a close have greatly unsettled the public mind, and doubtless have something to do with some of the political changes which are taking place, and which may lead to a radical change in the Government, not, however, by placing the country in any manner under the sway of MARQUEZ or his party. No one fears this.

I give you some items from the interior.

Don IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE has been elected Governor of Vera Cruz by a vote of 43,000.

PESQUIERA has retired from the Government of Sonora. CUBILLAS will probably succeed him.

The material for the station-houses of the Medillin Railroad recently arrived at Vera Cruz from New-Orleans. The road is completed to the river's side.

The southern part of the State of Durango is overrun by robbers, under the command of MARIAM GONZALES and PASILLAS.

The port of La Paz, in Lower California, has been opened to foreign trade, and the ports of Mulige, Loreto, Cabo de San Lucas, and San Quintim, to the coasting trade.

A conducta of specie, it is reported, will leave Guanajuata for Tampico early in June.

A conducta of specie is announced to leave this city soon for Vera Cruz.

Every diligence passing over the road between here and Vera Cruz is robbed, and robbery is the order of the day in many other sections of the country.

It is understood that Mr. CORWIN has thus far accomplished nothing in his mission, and the condition of affairs not only in this country, but in the United States, is such as to preclude the possibility of anything in the way of treaty negotiations being accomplished by the American Minister at present. Notwithstanding the national crisis that exists here, this people—the intelligent portion—are watching the progress of events in the United States with great interest. The prevailing idea appears to be to ascertain as soon as possible whether the great North American Republic is destined to lose its place among nations as a Power on this continent, and be able to judge whether the American nation is to continue to exercise an influence for weal or woe upon Mexican nationality and Mexican interests. I regret to say that both the Mexicans and European residents in Mexico, are disposed to adopt the idea that the American Union is permanently dissolved, and that the power of the American Government is broken.

This is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, as, in connection with the confusion and uncertainty now attending affairs here, it opens wide the door for the machinations of European diplomacy; and that the European diplomats are busy with their brains—and plying their subtle wit for your discomfiture—you may rest assured.

The British Legation is particularly active in pressing British demands, but, thus far, without any particularly satisfactory result. But the sick man is being made sicker, and the necessity for the services of a distinguished physician from over the water will, probably, be made apparent soon. ***

FROM JAMAICA.

The Weather and Agriculture—The Holt Contract and Wreck of the Packet—Captain and Crew, with the Mail, saved, and sent on to Havana—British Cotton Company—Labor easily Commanded—Slave-trade—Accounts from Hayti, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Having availed myself of the opportunity presented by the sailing of *Mary Alice*, which left this port for New-York on the 28th ultimo, to forward you a news letter, there is very little now to record in a dull community like ours. The rainy seasons continue, to the utter suspension of agricultural operations in some districts, in others producing the most gratifying results upon the young plants.

How unfortunate Mr. HOLT has been in his contract for conveying the Jamaica and American mails! From the outset there was always something occurring to occasion delay, &c., till matters reached a downright disaster in the loss of the steamer *Zulee*. The 6th of June mails, which should have been taken by that steamer, were forwarded by a schooner from Hayti, called the *Adele*. On her way to New-York she touched here for water. She was chartered and her name altered to *Elizabeth*. Intelligence has been received that she became a total wreck soon after leaving this island. The mails, Captain and crew were sent to the *Havana*.

On Sunday evening last was seen in our heavens one of those celestial wanderers called comets, whose appearance in all ages of the world has ever been a cause of alarm, and of excitement of the fears of the most superstitious. The comet now visible is the largest that has been seen here within the recollection of persons living. It was first seen at about twenty degrees to the northwest; but having a most extraordinarily rapid motion, it has since varied its course, and is fast disappearing. It is remarkable for the density of the nucleus and the size of the tail,—extending from the North Polar Star to the constellation Ursa Major.

This celestial visitor has done its share in alarming the minds of the ignorant and superstitious. All sorts of predictions are indulged, some going so far as to prophecy the early destruction of the globe. Revivals, which had been dying out, have received a fresh impetus, and the churches and chapels are crowded night and day.

The British Cotton Company have commenced operations, with the very brightest prospects of success. The cotton shrubs planted in November last are now yielding their first crop, and the agent of the Company reports highly favorably on a point on which there were many grave doubts, namely, the command of labor. He has not only had willing and continuous labor, but had it cheap also; therefore, Jamaica may now be said to have embarked fairly in the enterprize of supplying the British market with the raw material, of which she will surely be deprived by the civil war in the United States.

The news of the capture of a large slaver by the *Saratoga* has been received here with the highest satisfaction, showing, as it unquestionably does, that the United States Government is anxious for the suppression of the abominable traffic in human flesh and blood.

The accounts received here from Hayti are of a very deplorable nature, showing that the greatest possible excitement prevails from one end of the Island to the other. The Haytians and Dominicans joined, are preparing for a bloody struggle with the Spanish invaders.

The *Clarendon*, the last vessel of the season, has arrived, bringing us a further large supply of immigrants from Calcutta.

In political matters the colony is exceedingly quiet, but a very angry discussion is going on in regard to the Church, the Bishop of Kingston having given wide-spread dissatisfaction, and become very unpopular; there is one universal cry for his recall.

In commercial affairs I have no improvement upon my last accounts to report. The health of the colony continues favorable, although we are still in dread of small-pox, which now prevails to a very great extent at St. Thomas.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.—Bids for laying Belgian pavement were opened yesterday, and awarded as follows: Regulating and paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues—awarded to JOHN W. PETTIGREW, at a cost of $17,799; time, seventy days; sureties, WM. B. REYNOLDS and JOHN PETTIGREW; eight bids were received. Eight bids were received for doing the same work on Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. The work was given to CHRISTOPHER KEYES, at $25,052 52; time sixty days; sureties not determined. Same on Thirty-sixth-street, between the Park and Lexington-avenue, but of twelve bids received, THOS. A. DUNN's was accepted, at $2,188 40; time, ten days; sureties, JAMES P. and ANDREW J. DUNN. Thirteen bids were received for doing the same work in Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue. JOHN O'NEIL bid $1,491 48, and will get the job, provided his sureties are accepted, if not, THOMAS A. DUNN takes the work at $1,510 80. Ten bids were received for the same work on Rutherford-place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Awarded to JOHN FITZPATRICK, at $950 28; time, sixty days; sureties, JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM and JOHN MCCABE. Eleven bids were received for building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the East River to west of First-avenue, which were laid over at the previous opening. Awarded to THOMAS HAYDEN, at $1,907 60; time, thirty-five days; sureties, OWEN MCGOVEN and DANIEL HAYDEN.

PAINFUL DEATH—RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT.—On Tuesday evening Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the remains of ELIAS P. WISNER, a native of this City, 27 years of age, lately residing at his father's house, No. 507 Fifth-street, whose death resulted from injuries received in a street brawl on the evening of the Fourth of July. It appeared from the testimony that deceased, at the time mentioned, was passing up East Broadway, and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 13 was going in the same direction. JOHN STEHLE, a young man, was among the crowd on the sidewalk, and the deceased overheard him make an offensive remark with reference to the fire company, to which he retorted in kind. Presently they came to blows, and clinching, both fell to the ground. The deceased then caught STEHLE's cheek between his teeth, and the latter retaliated by biting his opponent's left thumb, when the Police interfered and stopped the fight. WISNER went to the truck-house, where a physician dressed his wound, which was not considered severe, but, after a few days, inflammation set in, and his case presented alarming symptoms. His friends, who are very worthy people, employed eminent surgeons to attend him, and an operation was performed upon the affected member, but a poisonous substance from the wound had already infused itself through the blood, and on Tuesday death resulted. The jury exonerated STEHLE of having been instrumental in causing the young man's death.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital upon the body of an unknown man, apparently 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland, who was found insensible upon the railroad track, in Third-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, on Sunday morning. It was first supposed that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen heavily upon the track, and lay there in a drunken stupor, but subsequent examination demonstrated that his skull was fractured. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died two days after admission. The Jury were unable to say in what manner the deceased received his injuries. He was most likely to have been porter of a store, as the key of a large door and a padlock key were found in his possession. These are retained at the Coroner's office, and may serve to identify the remains.

ROBBERY AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—RAMON CABRERA, a Spaniard, was found, on Tuesday evening, in the act of ransacking the bureau drawers of Mrs. HOWARD, one of the boarders at the New-York Hotel, while the guests were at dinner. PATRICK MORRISSEY, one of the waiters, captured the thief, who made a stout resistance, using a chisel, with which he had forced open the door. He was taken to the station-house, and searched by Officer LEFFERTS, who found $146 50 worth of jewelry and toilet articles, belonging to Mrs. HOWARD, in his possession. Alderman FREAR yesterday committed the prisoner for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The remains of an infant were found yesterday morning in a sink, at No. 402 Second-avenue, and there being occasion to suspect BARBARA FRANK, a domestic in the house, had given birth to the child, and murdered it to shield herself from disgrace, an officer took her into custody. After her arrest, she admitted that it was her offspring, but asserted that it had been still-born. A *post-mortem* examination, made by JOHN BEACH, demonstrated that such was not the fact, and Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the matter to-day.

THE LOST CALIFORNIA TREASURE—PROMPTNESS OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—Commodore VANDERBILT has promptly refunded to the owners the amount of the treasure ($18,000) which was lost or stolen from the steamer *North Star*, while being transferred from the steamer to the shore. As the Insurance Companies and not the Commodore would be held immediately responsible for the loss, this prompt action of Mr. VANDERBILT, by saving delay, and perhaps litigation, is worthy of honorable mention.

A DRUNKEN MAN STABBED.—At 11½ o'clock on Tuesday evening, Officer CLARK, of the Third Precinct, found a man on the Corner of Broadway and Duane-street, suffering from a wound in the back, which appeared to have been made with a knife. He said that his name was HENRY MCMURRAN, and that he had been assaulted by some person in William-street. He was, however, too much intoxicated to tell a connected story. The officer conveyed him to the City Hospital.

BURGLARS' TRACKS.—On opening the store of Mr. ALFRED PLUNKETT, No. 85 Liberty-street, yesterday morning, the discovery was made, that burglars had paid a nocturnal visit. Eight bundles of silks, valued at many thousand dollars, had been packed for removal, but for some cause unexplained, nothing was carried away. The rogues obtained access to the premises by concealing themselves in the hallway and forcing a side door.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—JAMES MURPHY, a laborer, employed in excavating at Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was shockingly injured on Tuesday afternoon, by the premature explosion of a blast. His left eye was put out, and arm fractured so badly, that it had to be amputated. Mr. MURPHY was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The meeting was not held yesterday, for the want of a quorum. According to the report, the number of arrivals at this port, during the week ending July 17, was 3,503. Number of inmates in the Ward Island Institutions, 873. The receipts amounted to $5,344; disbursements, $28,000. Balance in bank, $12,528 98.

The Meeting to Provide for the Unemployed.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council to confer with citizens on the subject of providing work for the unemployed laboring classes, held their second meeting yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. Alderman CHIPP, and Councilmen GROSS, CLEAVELAND and LONG, were present on the part of the Committee, while of citizens only two gentlemen, Ex-Alderman SMITH and Mr. A. V. STOUT, were in attendance.

Mr. SMITH made a few remarks, in which he represented numerous families living in the Eleventh Ward to be extremely destitute, and in several instances actually suffering. He visited a woman whose husband was in Washington, serving as a volunteer. She did not even have the means to buy a drinking-cup, or a wash-basin, and upon the floor stood a dish of soap, which she was collecting in her apron, that she might use the vessel for other purposes.

Councilman ORTON alluded to the paucity of the number present, and said the Common Council could do nothing in the premises without the concurrence of the public. A gentleman at the last meeting had recommended the prosecution of the public works; but the Common Council could not act upon business of such magnitude until it had been previously acted upon by the State Legislature. Undoubtedly, if the requisite authority could be obtained, the present is a favorable time to replace the old, dilapidated wooden structures which abound in the City, with the more substantial material of stone and iron. To have but little work done here and there would employ only a few people, and not do much good. A course should be pursued similar to that adopted upon the introduction of the Croton water into the City. The Legislature would have to provide for the issuing of bonds, and pledge payments of interest upon them. Unless some definite proposition was made within the power of the Common Council that will furnish some means for alleviating these sufferers, he could not see what they had to do with the premises further.

A communication received from Mr. A. S. HEWETT was read, in which that gentleman suggested that some plan might be adopted, by which the families of volunteers could draw a monthly pay in New-York. This would lessen the expenses of the State Treasury one half. He urged the adoption of a resolution, requesting the Secretary of War to provide, in this way, for the families of those who would sign the proper order. This could be accomplished by directing the Paymaster of each regiment to prepare a roll of the names of the volunteers who desired this arrangement. The expenses of the families of our working classes might be summed up under three heads—food, clothing and rent. Food and clothing are now very cheap, and rents of all kinds have been very much reduced, excepting the rent for the cheaper kind of tenements, and so long as the tenants could draw a cash fund from any source, it was not natural that the rents would be reduced. He thought the landlords might be induced to make their rates correspond with the condition of the times. He advocated the prosecution of the public works, as it would be economy for the City, and give work to a great many people. There being no definite plan presented upon which the Common Council could act, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Board of Education.

FREE ACADEMY MATTERS—A COMMISSIONER IN TROUBLE—CONTRACTS, &C.—ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a tedious discussion took place with reference to the vacancy in the Professorship of German in the Free Academy. Strong preferences were expressed both for the temporary incumbent, and a German Professor applying for the place. The whole subject was settled by reference to a Special Committee of Five. This was considered by Mr. MCKEAN as a reflection on the Committee of the Free Academy, of which he was a member, and he indignantly resigned his position. The Board refused to accept the resignation, but on a motion to reconsider the reference, adhered to their former action.

A communication from the local Board of the Fourth Ward, impugning the official character of Commissioner SHINE, was referred to the Finance Committee for investigation, with power to send for persons and papers.

The report of the Committee on Free Academy, on necessary alterations in the course of studies in that Institution, recommending certain studies, and also that each Professor be a member of the Faculty, was considered, and, after a lengthy debate, referred to the Committee to report together, with the opinion of the Faculty on the subject.

The Board approved of the contract for repairs on Primary School No. 2 for $1,521; also of the election of JOHN M. COSTA as Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward, in place of JOHN A. GILMORE, resigned.

The report of the Finance Committee on the Nineteenth Ward school-site, being the special order, was read, concluding that "sworn guardians of the School Fund—some by design, and others by culpable negligence"—have been parties to diverting the School Fund to "enrich unscrupulous speculators." The Committee, therefore, report adversely to the proposed appropriation of $9,000 to purchase three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, for a school-site. The report of the evidence taken by the Committee set forth that the lots had been repeatedly sold for less, and were offered for $2,500 each, and were assessed for only $1,100 each, or $3,300 for the three.

A communication was read from the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, denying any complicity with the alleged irregularities. Affidavits were submitted, exonerating the School Officers, and declaring that they were in no way interested in the sale of the lots.

Mr. TUCKER, in defending the report of the Committee, stated that School Commissioner MCGUIRE, as a real estate broker, had sold these same lots to Mr. Kelly for $2,700 each or $8,100, and Mr. Kelly sold them to the School Officers for the $9,000. As a School Commissioner, Mr. MCGUIRE could not sell the lots to the School Officers. He could, however, sell them to Mr. Kelly, and let Mr. Kelly sell them to the School Officers, which it seems he did.

Commissioner DAVID GILDERSLEVE made a statement with reference to the matter, in the course of which he said that the real owner of the lots, who was not Mr. Kelly, was willing to sell the lots for $7,700.

Mr. MCGUIRE stated he had purchased the lots for Mr. Kelly, and when he negotiated the sale had no knowledge that the Nineteenth Ward School officers wanted the lots. He did not know what Mr. Kelly's intention was, and had no subsequent connection with the affair. He was willing to compare his character with any member of the Financial Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY moved to amend by appropriating $7,500 for the lots.

Mr. DAVENPORT opposed the appropriation.

The report of the Committee as amended was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, getting only 23 votes to 5 in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Major Ben. Perley Poore, of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment; Capt. Porter, of New-York; D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut; J. M. Bullock, lady and son, of Kentucky; Frank Fuller, of Portsmouth, N. H.; R. R. Dobell, of Liverpool, and J. B. Wheeler and W. Rivers, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Addison Child, P. P. Goodsell, Capt. Chamberlain and G. H. Chapman, of Boston; Major Haynes, of the U. S. Army; A. S. Porter, of Connecticut; C. G. Selleck and lady, of Louisiana; Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore; T. N. Baxter, of Mount Vernon, and A. C. Goodsell, of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Colt, of St. Louis; Col. Thomas Greene, of England; T. G. Chanler and Dr. Bache, of the U.S.A.; M. W. Waine, of St. Louis; G. A. Dougherty and lady, of Kentucky; Mrs. Ward, of Canada, and Mrs. Patterson, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jas. Douglas, of Ireland; F. E. Church, the artist and lady, of New-York; Dr. Prince and family, of Northampton; Deming Jarvis, J. G. Whitney and lady, W. Braggiotti, Dr. J. M. Brewer, and Wm. Dehon, of Boston, and H. W. Wilson, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati; C. W. Fozer, of California; S. Wiesskoff, of Russia; E. P. Ross, of Auburn; G. R. Brady, of the U. S. Army, and Dr. G. P. Small, of Pennsylvania, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Tappan, of the University of Michigan; J. L. Tappan, of Michigan; and E. W. Hopkins, of Fall River, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Fire at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 17.

WM. HONNAMAN's drug-store, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $19,000; insured $6,000.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Boys, Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt No 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

VAN VLIET—CORNWALL.—In Catskill, on Tuesday, July 16, by Rev. George A. Howard, ISAAC NEWTON VAN VLIET, of Albany, N. Y., to LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Amos Cornwall, Esq., of Catskill.

DIED.

WISNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ELIAS P. WISNER, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and of the Fire Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Hovey's Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 16, ANN S., wife of Samuel Earle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GROUT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, EDWARD PAUL, infant son of Thomas J. and Hannah E. Grout, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 115 Suffolk-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 19.

BILLOPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 16, HENRY R. BILLOPP, aged 31 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Southern Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his step-father, No. 35 Tillary-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Salem, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

O'DONOHUE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 16, JOHN A., son of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John O'Donohue, No. 52 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 17, SARAH F. BROWN, widow of the late Joseph Brown, of Maine.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, J. Warren Brown, No. 26 Putnam-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock.

☞ Augusta papers please copy.

MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 17, Mrs. ANN MOTT, relict of the late Jacob S. Mott, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son, G. F. Mott, No. 136 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 3½ P. M.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 17, CALEB C. TOMPKINS, in the 58th year of his age.

HUNTINGTON.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 16, of congestion of the brain, S. HARRY HUNTINGTON, husband of Susan Denin, and second son of R. G. H. and Latania H. Huntington, aged 23 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, from No. 101 Amity-st.

MOLLESON.—On Saturday, July 13, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Elias and Phebe Georgiana Molleson.

BANKS.—At Harper's Ferry, on Thursday, July 4, J. EARL BANKS, in the 24th year of his age.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, from the residence of his mother, No. 48 West 26th-st., New-York.

☞ The funeral of the late CHARLES BROWN, proprietor of Tammany Hotel, will take place at his residence, No. 114 East 18th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family please attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 387.—JULY 17, 1861.

21, 3, 60, 56, 33, 69, 50, 67, 65, 10, 54, 26, 16, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 388.—JULY 17, 1861.

48, 41, 78, 76, 16, 56, 4, 35, 63, 70, 69, 55, 77, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERRORS.—In Kentucky Extra Lottery, Class 385, drawn 16th inst., the fifth number should have been 73 in place of 74; and in Kentucky, Class 386, drawn 16th inst., the fifth number should have been 74 in place of 73, as erroneously printed in our edition of yesterday, the mistake being made by the compositor.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure, made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 275 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

PLATED TEA-SETS—6 PIECES, $20.

Other plated goods in proportion. All articles warranted to be as represented. An experience of thirty years in one place enables me to do justice to my numerous patrons, both wholesale and retail.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 22, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO.,
Detroit, Michigan.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a class of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly rise up and bless her, especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

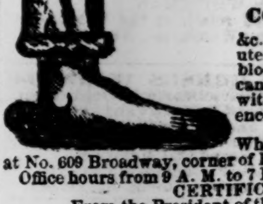
Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.



HARD AND SOFT
CORNS, BUNIONS,
&c., removed in three minutes, without pain or loss of blood, so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient, by
Prof. L. KIMBELL,
Who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., first floor.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CERTIFICATE
From the President of the Atlantic Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.
I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns, and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him. J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Second Edition of the July Number
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UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
NOW READY.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
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MILITARY.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The members of Company B, Lincoln Cavalry, are hereby notified that a special meeting of this company will be held at head-quarters, Disbrow's Riding Academy, corner of 39th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. If the requisite number of members are present the company will be mustered into the United States service on Friday morning, and go immediately into camp, receiving pay and subsistence. An election of officers will be held previous to mustering into service. A few more able-bodied, experienced horsemen will be accepted. Horses and equipments will be furnished immediately.

By order of Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS.
C. H. OGLE, Adjutant.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

Members, employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 10 o'clock.

HO! FOR THE WAR.—A REGIMENT ALREADY mustered into the United States service, uniformed, equipped and under pay, will accept one full company of able-bodied men and their officers, if immediate application be made by letter addressed to VOLUNTEER, Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

100 MEN WANTED TO FORM A CORPS of Mounted Rifles, authorized by the Secretary of War. Horses and equipments furnished. By order of Capt. KILPATRICK, Commanding, Recruiting Office, No. 694 Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall.

THE STEAMER NEW WORLD.—We are glad to learn that the steamer *New World*, belonging to the People's Line, has been safely towed from Stuyvesant, where she lately grounded, to New-York. On being put into the Section Dock there, her injuries were found to be much less than was apprehended. It was thought at the office of the line, that from $8,000 to $10,000 will cover the expenses of the accident, and that this fine and favorite boat will resume her regular trips at the expiration of a fortnight.—*Albany Argus, July 16.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PROducing any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. B. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

This valuable map having received further improvements, is now the most correct and complete of the Seat of War east of the Alleghanies.

All the Army Departments use it as their standard.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSTON and New-York Pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at bargains.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best quality French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED— which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to correspond with the times, viz., from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, ¾ wide, all colors.

FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED— suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry.
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED —free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to

H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 310 Canal-st.; has been used for the last 20 years for a paper hangings' store; is a desirable stand, being near Broadway. Apply at No. 26 Wooster-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A SUITE, consisting of six rooms, communicating, handsomely furnished, on drawing-room floor of the elegant, first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; well adapted for a private family or party of gentlemen. Inquire on the premises. HOUSEKEEPER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern improvements, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and [illegible] sts. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE [illegible] part of the Nineteenth Ward, with a building loan, to [illegible].

J. F. [illegible], Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful; prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to do light housework; can give five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; she understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house or hotel; can take the entire charge of a dining-room; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference for five years. Can be seen at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., over the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young English woman, as companion to a lady; would like to go to Havana; has been there before; understands a little Spanish. Can be seen until suited, at No. 95 Sacket-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a private family, either in City or country; understands all kinds of meats, fish and desserts, baking and dairy work. Also, a situation for her daughter in the same family preferred; is a young woman 17 years of age; would go as waitress, chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and take charge of children; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., near 11th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A CApable woman, as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, all kinds of desserts, and every kind of bread and cake; can give two years' recommendations as to her capabilities from her last place. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts: can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business and is a good pastry cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has over a year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of cooking, or would take a situation in any other capacity; understands the care of children perfectly; no objection to the country in any part. Call at No. 177 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH person wishes a situation as good plain cook, or to take charge of a widower's house. Inquire at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 208 Waverley-place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, competent woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family; can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 83½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, the above situation; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes up gentlemen's linen very neat; understands milk and butter well; is very willing and obliging; City reference; wages low. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTed by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week, on very reasonable terms, during the Summer months; the best of reference given. Address S. L., No. 59 West 44th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGE woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation. Is a thorough houseworker, active, neat, careful and prudent. Is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT Protestant young woman, with best City reference, wishes the above situation; is a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, clean and neat about her person and kitchen; wages low; will go in the country. A girl wants to do light work; wages, $3. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and family dressmaker; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or travel, or will go out by the day; unexceptionable City reference given. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE WANTS a situation; is a young woman, thoroughly experienced, and can take charge of baby from birth; is good at sewing, and excellent chambermaid, &c.; has the very best of references. Can be seen at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 95 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. —Situation wanted by a most respectable girl to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is a very genteel and well-informed girl, anxious to do her best to please; will hire for low wages, and has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Inquire for Rosanna, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can do all sorts of family sewing, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands embroidery and will assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the care of children or going in the country. Call this day at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, with 4 years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and to do waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing to assist at anything up stairs; good disposition; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Call at or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of city references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country; has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, with good City recommendations: one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by two respectable colored girls, with good recommendations. One as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A store, by a young man 22 years of age; has had five years' experience in a first-class house as shipping and general clerk; good penman; is not afraid of work; best of references from his last employers, and other City references given; expects only a living compensation. Address A. A. J., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 75 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man; is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 80 4th-av., New-York, for four days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable, steady Protestant German man, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent coachman and good groom; is willing to be in general useful. Apply at No. 1,166 Broadway, near 27th-st., at the harness store, or address GEORGE.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Swiss, as coachman or gardener; fully understands his business in either capacity; is well acquainted with the treatment and care of horses, and is a good driver; the best reference given. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman that understands his business in every branch of the above capacities; the raising of garden produce, under glass or out-door, the raising of farm crops and stock; his wife can act as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good reference. Address J. B. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; can give unexceptionable references. Address J. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wishes situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in City or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arbriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 257 Avenue A, or address J. F. ANNING, said number.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 212 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as above, in a private family, by a young man who has the best reference, and understands his business thoroughly. Address JOHN BUTLER, corner 17th-st. and 6th-av., in the drug store, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 10th-st. for G. A., care of Mr. Saunders.

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and judicious driver; can work in the garden, wait on the table, and do every other thing round a gentleman's establishment; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful; has five years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work; good penman; habits good, &c., expects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,052 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED from 16 to 17, to apprentice himself to the tinsmith business, in a first-rate place, 28 miles up the North River. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., to A. M. SEE.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL HOUSE, A young man 18 to 20 years of age; he must be able to read and write the English and Spanish languages perfectly and come well recommended. Address UNION, *Journal of Commerce* Office, stating salary, age and reference.

WANTED—A STEWARDESS, FOUR GIRLS, TO travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.

ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je20-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Edward Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.

D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh * Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER,
je20-law10wTh. Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, A DIAMOND AND EMERALD RING—emerald of a long shape, surrounded with fourteen diamonds, carved shank. It is a family relic, and the finder will be satisfactorily and handsomely rewarded by returning it to

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED JULY 5th, FOR three months, payable to the order of Henry J. Swentzel, signed JOHN A. PLATT.

All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for the same.

FOUND—ON THE MORNING OF THE 15TH, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, Mount Vernon, S. T. Boston on his collar. The owner can have him by calling at No. 285 5th-av., and paying expenses; if not claimed will be disposed of.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.—THE exclusive right to prepare this infallible remedy belongs to the "Union Manufacturing Company." Wholesale and retail orders promptly filled. Agents wanted. Principal office No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J. —The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.

WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from the City. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF three persons, residing in, and owning one of the pleasantest seats on the banks of the East River, will receive, for the Summer, two gentlemen; no other boarders will be taken; a visit is invited only from persons of good social position. Cards of address may be obtained from Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 39 Ann-st. Distance from the City Hall, half an hour.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH. —A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DEDIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR CHOICE rooms on second floor, fronting river, to let with board. Stable accommodations. Also, boating, bathing and fishing. Apply on the premises formerly occupied by Abraham Knight, Esq., ten minutes above Riverdale station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. House three minutes' walk from depôt, overlooking River and Creek. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 154 Chambers-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—GOOD, PLAIN and cheap, for a lady and two children, near New-York. The salt water preferable. Address, with terms and references, W., Box No. 322 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE, WELL- shaded farm-house, can be had on moderate terms. Address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.— Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had with board on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms for two persons $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENtleman and lady or two single gentlemen at No. 219 Washington-st., Brooklyn; convenient to both Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADIson, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Desirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st.; house has modern improvements; location good and near Fulton-ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST- class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant rooms and board in a small private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., 6 doors west of 6th-av.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT NO. 138 University-place, either with or without partial or full board.

FARMS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD FARM capable of producing fruit. Must be within one hour of New-York. State price, terms, buildings, number of acres, distance from New-York, distance from steamboat landing and railroad depôt, name what fruit it is most adapted to, what incumbrances, and address C. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., corner [illegible].

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH.

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.	J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.

Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts. THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, } Commissioners
ALEX. MITCHELL, } of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company bonds numbered 951 to 956, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 158 Pearl-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 20th inst., will be paid at the Bank of America as usual.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK — CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payble upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

— R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dully, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $5 per vial, with a book.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Dépôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.

DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.

Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.

GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE AND USEFUL patent right for the whole of the United States will be sold very low, and on liberal terms; there can be a large amount made by retailing it out.

BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMPLETELY-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana *via* Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brickbuildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her offices. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-CLASS Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school on salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Staten Island Institute, a lady and gentleman, as residents, both of great experience, for the branches. Good salary. Apply personally to the above Institute, Annadale Station, Vanderbilt Landing. Boat leaves at Pier No. 2 every hour, in connection with the railroad.

TUTOR WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS tutor to instruct three boys in English, French and Latin; he must be fully competent to impart a thorough education; the highest testimonials required; a Protestant and not—under 40. Address A. S., Morrisania Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.	W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.	Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.	E. D. Burt, Washington.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston. John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!

200 RIFLED MINNIE MUSKETS,
200 MINNIE RIFLES,

Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by

WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.

3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE SIZE SECOND-hand safe. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A.M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT steamer CITY OF BOSTON leaves her pier, No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 19, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of chestnut sorrels, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind, agreeable in every way, single or double; have trotted together in 2:50; have been driven to a light coach the past two years; are warranted to trot 15 miles the hour.

Also,

A light curtain coach, built to order by Messrs Wood Bros., and in perfect order.

Also,

Silver-plated harness, whip, sheets, blankets. To any gentleman wishing a fine turn-out, this offers great inducements, as every warrantee will be given.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, by order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a general assortment of household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of blood bay carriage horses, 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, half brothers, kind, and good travelers, having been driven by the owner together for five years. Also, a close or open barouche, with patent axles. Also, a double harness. Will be sold separately or together.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at 20 per cent. below factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

is producing a great furore of astonishment. HIS FEATS OF MAGIC are the most wonderful ever beheld, while his great rope-tying experiment surpasses all comprehension.

HE OFFERS ANY VISITOR $50 who will tie him so tightly that he cannot release himself in less time than they take to bind him, with only this condition—the rope shall not abrade the skin, nor impede the circulation of the blood. He appears every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of other living Bears; MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10 years, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED & THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux, New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.

Unequivocal success of
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

Paudeen	Mr. Florence.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.	
Maria	Mrs. Florence.
Tragedian	Mr. Florence.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST.

Only band of Minstrels performing in the City. House well ventilated and cool. Choice selection of performances for the week.

GEORGE CHRISTY, CHARLEY FOX and Master LEM in a new and diversified bill of entertainment.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25c.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE REBELLION AND THE WAR OF 1861.

DE CORDOVA'S
NEW HISTORICAL POEM.

For further particulars see announcements of Saturday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC SALOONS TO LET from Sept. 1. Inquire at the stage door.

LECTURES.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Miss WHITNEY will deliver a Lecture upon the natural effects of the Constitution of the United States on the Union, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, in Lecture-room No. 24. Tickets 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4.15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

EARLY TRIP TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The favorite sea steamer

CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT,
Will make a trip to the CHOLERA BANKS on
THURSDAY NIGHT, July 18,
Leaving 10th-st., East River, at 12 o'clock, Midnight,
Peck-slip, East River, at 12:30 A. M.
30th-st., North River, at 1 A. M.
Spring-st., North River, at 1:15 A. M.
Pier No. 4, North River, at 1:30 A. M.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.
Fishing Tackle, Bait, Refreshments, &c., on board.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sundays) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	[illegible]
To Patterson's Grove and return	[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return	[illegible]

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:15 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN for one week, can be had on board the Day Boats DANIEL DREW or ARMENIA for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR WILL save health and money.—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17.

Friday night a detachment of three Companies of Col. WOODRUFF's Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked 600 rebels between Mad River and Barbourville, on the Kanawha River, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. Gen. COX's brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S TRIUMPH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Bealington, on the 8th and 10th inst., gives in detail the march of MCCLELLAN, leading to the splendid results which have been already mentioned in the rout of GARNETT's force.

It appears that the march began on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., everything being kept quiet, even from the men, and the moving force was about 5,000 men. The narrative shows the difficulties the men had to encounter, which adds to the credit of their achievement:

"By 2 o'clock in the morning the whole column was fairly in motion. The night was cloudy, and in the darkness we could only faintly discern the gleam of the bayonets nearest to us, while the steady tramp alone told us of the passage of an army. The road wound through the valleys, and occasionally climbed the precipitous hills which skirt the upper portion of the Tygart's Valley River. Our main safety in passing over this road, with its sudden curves, abrupt descents, and abundant natural ambuscades, lay in the secresy and suddenness of our departure.

There was every opportunity for ambuscades and masked batteries; and as the enemy was supposed to have been expecting our movement along this road for weeks, the natural inference was that they were prepared to resist it.

Finally, about 7½ o'clock, the first gun was heard. The enemy's pickets were firing. Our skirmishers made a rush, and away went the pickets, running like quarter nags. Down went the column through a narrow gorge; it wound rapidly around a hill, and out we came in full view of the heights we were ordered to occupy, with our skirmishers just chasing in the last of the pickets, and a few of the rebel officers.

In half an hour after our arrival, the disposition of the forces to meet an immediate attack was complete; our position, perfectly cooping up the enemy, was secured, and but a single life was lost, that of WM. T. GIRARD, of Company G, Ninth Indiana, who had been shot through the forehead by the enemy, while bravely dashing ahead with his company of skirmishers into a wood occupied by the enemy, just beyond our advance. The march had been a very rapid one, and our men were too much exhausted to think of doing more than the stationing the guards, before sinking down on the ground to sleep.

Monday morning, with daylight, the skirmishing began again. It was known that Gen. MORRIS was positively forbidden by MCCLELLAN's orders to do more than take and hold the position here, so as to coop up the enemy till the other column should arrive, and the boys were determined to provoke the rebels into an attack if possible. Through the forenoon the regular bush warfare was waged. Each side had learned the range of the other's guns, and greater caution was observed than during the skirmishing of the evening before.

Meanwhile the operations of the enemy were carefully watched from the surrounding heights. With a glass we could count their tents, distinguish the men and observe the color of their uniforms, discover the position of their artillery, and form a very good idea of the nature of their defences. The camp is situated on the western declivity of the Laurel Hall, (or mountain,) about one-fourth the way from the top, and on the right of the road to Beverly, which winds over the mountain at the only passable spot for miles. In front of it runs a strong breastwork, which we supposed to extend to each side also, though this could not be seen from the position we occupied. In the centre of the camp is a large parade-ground, on each side of which are the tents. On the upper side of the parade-ground is a structure which we supposed to be a sort of fort, with salient angles, (views from other points of observation have since confirmed that impression, though it is still far from certain.)

While making these observations, two large bodies formed on the parade ground, and marched off down the pike in good order toward our encampment. We had mounted couriers with us, and one was immediately dispatched to head-quarters with this information, which subsequently proved to be of considerable importance.

Descending from our position in the afternoon, we found that a couple of companies of skirmishers had been sent out to meet the advance of the bodies we had seen marching down the road out of the enemy's camp. The skirmishing, which had been kept up briskly all day, was beginning to be much more lively, and it was evident that the wooded hill opposite our breastwork, and just beyond the village, was full of the enemy. Their fire seemed directed not only against our skirmishers, but also against the artillery-men standing at their guns, and the troops within the breastworks. Going down to the artillery, I found the balls whistling overhead, and striking as far back as the position of the Seventh Indiana. Several soldiers were struck by spent balls. Finally, a bullet struck the sabre of an artillery officer. This was getting a little too warm, and rapidly sighting his gun, he dropped a shell in the wood in the direction from which the bullet came. For a little while the enemy seemed repulsed; then they returned and began a sharp fire on our skirmishers. To aid the latter another shell was thrown toward the rebels. Our boys instantly sprang forward the moment the shell burst, and poured in a galling volley upon the enemy, picking off particularly the mounted officers.

As soon as their pieces were discharged, the boys hurried back to the trees and fallen logs, behind which they concealed themselves. In their charge they had discovered that it was the Georgia regiment with which they were engaged, backed by a strong force of cavalry.

For a few moments all was quiet; then the rattle of musketry began again, our men apparently giving and taking in about equal proportions. An occasional shot from the enemy was still whistling around the artillery. The gun was changed to the direction indicated, and another bomb sent flying into the midst of the rebels. Instantly our boys sprang forward, as the Georgians ran from the bursting shell, and poured in a deadly volley. For a few moments the fire was incessant, and our fellows were seen pushing farther and farther up into the woods. Suddenly they came flying back, and took refuge behind the logs and trees. The artillery threw another shell, and the boys sprang forward again, charged upon the scattering Georgians, drove them beyond their own intrenchments on the top of the hill, and actually chased them within half a mile of their camp. There they kept up a straggling fire on the rebels till dusk, when they fell into line and marched down to camp, as jolly and indifferent as if they were not right under the eye of the enemy they had been fighting.

Altogether, this skirmish was a most spirited affair. The portions of two companies engaged (one from the Fourteenth Ohio, and the other from the Ninth Indiana, with stragglers from several of the other regiments) bore themselves nobly, and proved a fair match for the crack Georgia Regiment, backed as it was by their cavalry. The enemy had every advantage. They were in possession of a high hill, covered with a dense forest; they had their breastworks erected on the top of the hill, and their cavalry was ready to charge upon our skirmishers whenever they ventured out from behind their trees and attempted to advance in anything like military order. It was our shells that did the business. The Georgians couldn't stand bombs, and after the first explosion it was utterly impossible for their officers to rally them.

Our boys stood fire nobly. In fact, during the skirmish, but before any shells had been thrown, a Georgian, who was behind a tree, some distance from one of our men, called out to him, 'What troops are you?' One soldier, squinting around his tree, and seeing that there was no chance for a shot at his questioner, replied: 'Ohio and Indiana volunteers.' 'Volunteers! hell!' exclaimed the Georgian, 'you needn't tell me that volunteers stand fire that way!'

The peculiarity of the skirmish, Monday afternoon, was that our boys acted almost entirely without orders. There was but a single officer with them, and they didn't appear to act under his direction. When a shell was thrown, they would shout, 'Now, give it to them,' and forward the whole party would rush. When the enemy recovered, and began to return the fire, some fellow would sing out, 'Rally, to your logs,' and rally they did, with an activity very provoking to the Georgians.

The loss of the enemy in the affair was about twenty. Some of their officers were shot, among them one who fell but an instant before his horse was shot. When we gained possession of the wood yesterday, the dead horse was there, with a pair of Navy revolvers still in the holsters on the saddle, engraved 'S. N. GAINES, Charlotte Troops.'"

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 16, has the following additional particulars of subsequent routs:

"A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity, from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle of Cheat River on Sunday morning, and the killing of GARNETT. After Gen. GARNETT evacuated Laurel Hill, he retreated towards St. George, Tucker County, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. MORRIS. GARNETT reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make a stand, previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana regiment. Only one man was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet. During the retreat, and at the Ford, one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything in their retreat calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the route and the battle field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements. They left everything they had in the shape of horses, wagons, camp equipage, etc.

Major GORDON, of Gen. MORRIS' staff, brought the remains of Gen. GARNETT, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton, yesterday, whence they will be sent, *via* Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. GARNETT was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States Army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman GARNETT, of this State. The body of GARNETT was recognized by Major LOVE, of the National forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which GARNETT abandoned at Laurel Hill is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 40,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of getting out of the range of National rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way to get up, to get out of the way. As SPALDING's advertisement would say, one can "'ardly realize" how these rebels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe whose motto is, "Beauty and Booty," could act in this precipitate—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people, that secession in Western Virginia is about played out.

Several soldiers have arrived in the city from Laurel Hill, who give some amusing incidents of the skirmishing in that vicinity. An Orderly Sergeant says that frequently the National and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another, and indulge in personal epithets, such as 'Traitor,' 'Abolitionist,' 'Blue bellied Yankee,' etc. In several instances, the pickets, after abusing one another, would, by general consent, ground arms and meet half way, for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the chance of getting the first shot.

A tall Hoosier is here, *en route* for his home in Indiana. He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a flesh wound only. He received the wound in a skirmish, last Thursday. He and his comrades had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retreat back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so, he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back, but in order to guard against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received."

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, left Portland at 10:30. On their arrival at Boston the regiment will be escorted to the Common, where a collation will be furnished by the City Government. They leave this evening, *via* Fall River, on a special train and steamer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 o'clock.

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Hampton Roads, with a cargo of coffee, has arrived in the Bay. She was captured by the steamer *Quaker City*.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment unexpectedly arrived here early this morning. They were received by the Buffalo Tigers and breakfasted. They leave by the Erie Railroad this forenoon for the East.

THE PEOPLE'S REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 17.

Maj. PECK, of Syracuse, late of the U. S. Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the People's (Ellsworth's) Regiment of New-York.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

CONFEDERATE TROOPS NEAR FULTON, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 16.

The mail carrier reports that Major HARRIS, with a force of over 3,000 men, was at Wood's Springs, 12 miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Col. MCNEILLE arrived at New-Bloomfield at noon and expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road were deserted in consequence of groundless fears on the part of the people.

EX-SENATOR GREEN, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July, 16.

The report that Ex-Senator GREEN had violated his parole is untrue.

J. W. TUCKER, late editor of the *State Journal*, is making violent secession speeches in the country.

Col. STARPEL's Fifth Reserve Corps arrived from Lexington to-day, and report having captured 20 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, one cannon and a quantity of machinery for boring, and molds for casting cannon, also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting steamers from passing Jefferson City unless they have the American flag flying.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Dépôt last night, in consequence of the seizing of a secession trunk, filled with Hardee's Tactics. The disturbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Surveyor COTTON.

Capt. FRABUR shot Capt. B. L. THOMPSON, at Camp Joseph Holt, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, this afternoon. The wound was slight. They were each Captains of Companys in Gen. ROUSSEAU's Kentucky Brigade, and the difficulty arose from some of FRABUR's men going to THOMPSON's company. FRABUR was arrested and taken to the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner* says the first rifled cannon was turned out at the Navy-yard yesterday, and in a few days they will be able to supply long range cannon to the Southern Confederacy as fast as wanted.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the blockade of that port was rendered complete the 2d of July, by the arrival of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN. She had captured the sloops *Dart*, *Shark*, *Falcon*, and two others.

Ex-Congressman JEWETT died at Shelbyville, the 14th.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Fairfax, says that by mistake on the 4th of July, the South Carolina and Virginia detachments had a rencontre, killing two and wounding one Virginian.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 9th, noticing the visit from Ex-Gov. MOOREHEAD, says: "Mr. MOOREHEAD states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influence, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky under temporary restraint."

The Louisville volunteers for the Confederate Army, who had left for Camp Boone, near the Northern line of Tennessee, are returning daily in considerable numbers, disaffected with the work assigned them and disgusted with their fare. A large portion of them say they don't want to hear anything more about JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 16.

Gov. HICKS was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech, strong for the Union. He expressed his unalterable devotion to the Constitution, and said that he felt more than ever convinced that Maryland's only safety was in the Union. He was enthusiastically applauded.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, July 16.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day and leave for the East *via* Dunkirk at 6 P. M. All are well. They had a fine reception, and received refreshments here.

CAPT. H. W. BENHAM.

This gentleman, of the United States Engineers who was three years in charge of the Government fortifications building at Sandy Hook, is with Gen. MORRIS' Brigade, of MCCLELLAN's Division of the Army in Western Virginia. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that his fine abilities are held in the highest esteem by Gen. MORRIS, and that he is constantly intrusted with the execution of dangerous and difficult operations. It was Capt. BENHAM that led the skirmishers of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade from Philippa to within rifle shot of the rebel intrenchments on Laurel Hill, and there set down the Union forces in position before them. And Capt. BENHAM led the command in that wonderful forced march of the Union forces over Laurel Hill in pursuit of GARNETT's retreating Army, which ended in the engagement at Carrick's Ford, the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the total rout of the rebel Army.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It will be remembered that a prize of $500 was offered recently by the New-York Union Defence Committee for a National Hymn. Up to July 1 some thirteen hundred contributions had been received and examined, and fifteen only reserved for future consideration. A final meeting of the Committee was held in New-York on Thursday last. Two musicians, Messrs. SCHARFENBERG and CURTIS, have been summoned as experts in aid of the Committee. The fortunate competitor will be announced in a few days."

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Now that the great rush on the Brooklyn Navy-yard is over, the premises look as quiet and lonesome as they did on New-Year's day. Then the *Brandywine*, *Perry*, *Bainbridge*, *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Potomac* and *North Carolina* were lying quietly in the stream. When the war required a movement, orders were received to fit out every vessel, and from that day to this officer or man has not seen an idle hour. An idea may be formed of the hurried manner in which business has been carried on, from the following list of ships that have been operated on since the President's Proclamation:

Steam-frigate Wabash	50	Huntsville	3
St'm-frigate Roanoke	44	Dawn	3
St'm-frigate Powhatan	10	R. R. Cuyler	9
St'm-frigate Richmond	14	Resolute	2
St'm-frigate Brooklyn	14	Reliance	2
St'm gun-boat Iroquois	6	Yankee	2
Sailing corvette Cumberland	22	Freeborn	4
Sailing corvette Savannah	2	Uncle Ben	2
Brig Bainbridge	[illegible]	Penguin	5
Brig Perry	[illegible]	Albatross	5
Monticello	[illegible]	Mount Vernon	5
Quaker City	[illegible]	Harriet Lane	6
		Montgomery	3
		Rhode Island	4

Besides these, over thirty transports have been at the Yard temporarily; and for several weeks hands have been kept at work incessantly, often at night and on the Sabbath. The labor performed by the officers, who are not more numerous than in the dullest times, is almost incredible. The Ordnance Department has had to either furnish full armaments for each of the above craft, or to reorganize and alter that already on board. Nor did the ordinary business of the year cease while this was going on. A new gun-ground, fronting the Naval Lyceum, which will soon be supplied with a fine battery, was laid out and finished, and a house for sighting guns and doing "fancy ordnance work on wet days," erected. The magnificent launching ways—hardly inferior to those at Toulon and Plymouth—was completed; several alterations were made in the ship-houses, and many slight but valuable additions made, generally, to the buildings in the Navy-yard. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has probably accommodated 6,000 blue jackets, nine-tenths of whom are now looking out for "blockade thieves and privateers." The marine barracks has been steadily endeavoring to increase the marine corps, and Major BREVOORT, to expedite that desirable object, opened an office in this city, and sent a squad of enlisters to the new structure on Flushing-avenue, at which, although only half an hour's march from the Yard gate, the men have not yet arrived. The Lyceum is alive with activity. From the hungry office-hunter to the last-made middy, every branch of naval employes is represented in the porch, on the lobby, (very appropriately, in many instances,) and in the different rooms. Mr. DELANO—up to his eyes in work, on account of the new sloops—still presides in the Constructor's office. Mr. BELKNAPP endeavors to find apologies for the frequent shortcomings of the exchequer, in which he is ably assisted by Mr. NIXON; Mr. HERRICK's patriotism having been needed now entirely by the *Atlas*, he is replaced by Mr. MARSHALL. The Navy officers are as usual; Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE, Lieut. ALMY, Capt. GANSEVOORT, and Chief Engineer GARVIN, being the representative men. Mr. LEE is still in the "roll" room. Major DOUGHTY has left the barracks for Portsmouth, N. H. In the ship houses, the new vessels are progressing rapidly. They will be the best ships of their class. Yesterday the cutter *Harriet Lane* was floated out of the dry dock. The guns which were to be added to the *Richmond's* battery, began to go on board last evening. This vessel will be taken into dock in a few days. A large load of shot and shell—numbering, probably, 5,000 in all—has been sent from the Yard within a few days. But the "hurry" is evidently over, and we are destined to have quiet times for a while.

"THE USURPER'S MESSAGE."

Under this caption, the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, formerly one of the most dignified and able journals in the South, says:

"Assuming that the spirit of the Usurper's message to the old Congress of the North has been correctly interpreted by the telegraph, we confess that we feel little disposition to devote to it any lengthened remarks. The public mind of the South had been pretty well prepared, by the outgivings of the Jacobin Press, for the loathsome mass of falsehood, vindictiveness and hypocrisy with which the old perjurer has insulted the common intelligence and civilization of the age.

We do not care to follow the message through its tortuous windings, and expose its deceitful assumptions, its Jesuitical dodges and pretences, its boastful vaporings, its brutish tone, and its heathen indifference to the agonies of the people of the North, and the general stupidity, bloodthirstiness and lunacy which it exhibits. All these are apparent, and must strike the minds of enlightened men the world over with amazement, disgust and horror.

It is said that this creature LINCOLN, this vulgar savage, who seems to be making desperate efforts to imitate the Neros and Caligulas of old, and who appears to be desirous of witnessing the general conflagration of the whole country formerly known as the United States, now composed of the Confederate States and the Lincoln Empire, takes opiates daily, which keep him in a state of general stupor, induced originally to make him sleep, and kept up for a similar purpose. We know not the truth of these averments, but it seems to us that his message gives them some plausibility. If this be so, the idea of a Paris paper that he is actually in a state of mental hallucination or lunacy may prove to be the literal fact! But if he is mad, there is method in his madness, too much to relieve him from bearing the just responsibility of his acts, for which history and posterity will assuredly hold him to a rigid account. Throughout the South, the message will be read with disgust and indignation. If it were meant to intimidate her people by a great display of resources on paper, to be hereafter, perhaps, available, it will most signally fail. On the contrary, it will rouse to a still higher pitch the opposition to the despotic Government at Washington, and intensify the determination throughout the Confederate States never to yield to its infamous usurpation and Draconian cruelties.

But how about its effects in the North? That remains to be seen; but unless we greatly mistake this bloody missive of A. LINCOLN, drunk or sober, sane or lunatic, will have in the North just the opposite effect to that which he intends it shall have. Unless we err, it will be the signal for the gathering together of the elements and the bursting of the storm against him and his aiders, which has been gradually appearing upon the horizon there. It will not surprise us if the opponents of the atrocious sentiments and sanguinary deeds of the Government do openly take their stand and defy it; and it will not surprise us if, ere long, force there be met by force, if the stupendous folly and iniquity of the head conspirators indicated in the Message be attempted to be carried out. This result was actually hinted at by an influential Northern paper before the appearance of the dictator's document to his Congress. Forced loans and drafting, the only possible ways by which the central despotism can obtain money and men for a hopeless purpose, and simply to deluge the land in an ocean of fraternal blood to glut the vengeance of a perjured despot and his vassals, must create a strain which it is impossible for the public mind long to endure, and an open revolt must follow a persistence in such a course.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Last evening, Lieut McFARLAND of Company A, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in this city from Martinsburgh, with five rebel prisoners, who give the following names: ROBERT CHAMBERS, JOHN J. HIBBS, JOHN WILD, JOHN LEMON and THOMAS M. HOLLIS. A guard of five men accompanied the officers. The prisoners were lodged at the Central Station during the night, and early this morning they will be conveyed to Fort Delaware. The prisoners were young men, Virginians. They were captured by the Third Pennsylvania Regiment while on picket duty. Three of them belong to the cavalry and two to the infantry, and all represent, that they entered the service on a lark. The issue does not suit them, judging from their rueful countenance last evening while in a cell at the station house. They were taken prisoners on Sunday week, and left Martinsburgh, in charge of the guard, on Saturday. Their uniforms have been taken from their persons and exchanged for citizen's dress. Not a syllable has passed their lips since their capture regarding secession or State rights, and it does not appear that they have a very clear idea of the principles involved in the present struggle.

Three of MCMULLEN's Rangers accompanied the party from Martinsburgh. One, JOHN MCGINLEY, is suffering from a wound in the foot, received at the battle of Falling Waters. The condition of our troops at Martinsburgh is represented to be good, and the best of health is enjoyed by all. Martinsburgh, since its occupation by Union soldiers, has become intensely loyal.

A large number of rebel prisoners are held in custody at Martinsburgh, and additions are being made daily. About two weeks ago, forty men came into camp in a body from the rebel forces, and surrendered themselves, and the majority have entered the United States service for three years. Many of these prisoners state that they enlisted in the first instance with the understanding that they were to protect Martinsburgh from the rebels, then at and near Harper's Ferry, but that subsequently they were compelled to remain, when the Secession Army entered the place, and thus they became involuntarily attached to the service.

The inhabitants of Martinsburgh have been great sufferers by the depredations of the rebels. The people have been stripped of nearly everything; their grain has been trampled into the ground; their horses and cattle have been seized, and in their place they have received orders, which are so much waste paper. When our army entered Martinsburgh, a number of ladies, evidently of respectability, volunteered to bake bread for the soldiers, provided a portion of the meal was allowed to them in order to feed their own children, the retreating rebel army having taken everything eatable with them. The prisoners in this city last evening, speak contemptuously of their own infantry. They say that the cavalry of the rebel force is made up of men of means, who have entered the service voluntarily, and are for the most part well drilled, but the infantry is composed of common men, many of whom have been impressed, and none of them feel a deep interest in the contest, and are ready to turn and run at the first opportunity. Last evening the prisoners seemed to be rejoiced that their friends in Western Virginia had been routed. They say the war must end soon, and the sooner the better, and the active work of MCCLELLAN is an earnest that the contest will shortly close in Virginia. They express the hope that JEFF. DAVIS will be properly dealt with; but, of course, these assertions must be taken with some allowance, coming as they do from prisoners who may shape their conversation to suit a particular latitude.

"TO THE ENTERPRISING JOURNALS OF THE NORTH."

The following significant document, addressed to newspaper correspondents, is republished in the Louisville *Courier*:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: While I have not withheld permission from any representative of the Press to visit the camps in Virginia, and while I am as much the advocate of an unshackled Press as I am of the freedom of speech and of the independence of the Confederate States, yet I have thought it proper, under existing circumstances, to make an appeal to you to forbear from the transmission and publication of such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause, in which we all feel so deep an interest.

You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the North, and we may derive profit from their example, by a discriminate and judicious reserve in communications for the Southern journals.

It must be obvious that statements of strength, or of weakness, at any of the points in the vicinity of the enemy, when reproduced at the North, as they would be in spite of all the vigilance in our power, would warn them of danger to themselves or invite an attack upon us; and, in like manner, any statement of the magnitude of batteries, of the quantity and quality of arms, or of ammunition, of movements in progress or in supposed contemplation, of the condition of troops, of the commissariat, &c., &c., might be fraught with essential injury to the service.

To gentlemen of intelligence and unquestionable loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States, I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit; nor do I doubt for a moment that you will appreciate my motives in making this frank appeal to your patriotism and discretion.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

TRADE IN BALTIMORE.

The following notices appear in the Baltimore papers:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, July 15, 1861.

Until otherwise ordered, no vessels of any description will hereafter be permitted to leave this port after sunset and before sunrise.

The inspectors and watchmen will cause this order to be made known to those in charge of vessels doing business with this port, and will report without delay every case where there is the least cause to suspect that this rule, deemed essential to the more effectual suppression of "contraband" trade, is about to be disregarded.

The officers in charge of the "Fort" and of the "Revenue Cutter" will be instructed to bring to and detain any craft which shall attempt a violation of this order.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, July 15, 1861.

From and after this date, all vessels, of whatever description, whether engaged in the coasting trade or otherwise, will be required to obtain a regular clearance before leaving this port.

Every vessel will be expected to display her ensign within the bounds of this District, while under way.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN, Collector of the Port.

DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., late Consul of the United States at the port of Liverpool, arrived in Richmond on Monday, with dispatches for President DAVIS. The *Dispatch* learns that he made the journey from Halifax to Richmond by the way of Canada, Michigan and Illinois. He speaks encouragingly of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of Great Britain.

LOCAL MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered to break camp at 3 o'clock this morning, and proceed at once to Washington. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* has been chartered to take the regiment direct from Great Neck, where it has been encamped for some time past, to Elizabethport; from thence it will take the cars for the Capital. Quartermaster RICHARDSON has already gone on to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment. Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall, has presented Col. KENNEDY with a handsome revolver. Other friends of the Colonel have presented him with a sword, sash and belt. The regimental standard is a very handsome affair, made of rich blue silk, with heavy yellow fringe. The device is a combination of the National and State arms, with a half globe and spread eagle surmounting. Above is the name of the Tammany Regiment. Underneath is the motto, "Excelsior." The list of officers we have already published.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixth Maine Regiment will arrive this morning, at Pier No. 3, and march to the City Hall. The Maine residents in this City are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock, to receive the regiment.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN W. FARMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of a death in my family, I shall not leave for the seat of war until the 24th inst. Parties having any articles to send can leave them at No. 47 Ludlow-street. I have received 40 Havelocks from Mrs. L. KIRKLAND, 11 Havelocks from Mrs. C. W. FIELD; 72 Havelocks, a box of conserved currants, and half a dozen shirts from unknown parties.

JOHN W. FARMER.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

At a meeting of the line officers of the First Regiment Washington Greys, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected field-officers of the regiment: Colonel, HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel, LEANDER BUCK; Major, DANIEL LLOYD.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This corps will probably go into quarters next week. There is yet room for two or three companies of first-class men. The following gentlemen constitute a Committee of Citizens to receive subscriptions on behalf of the regiment: Thomas B. Stillman, Ex-President Police Commissioners; John Decker, Chief Engineer N. Y. Fire Department; Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police Department; J. J. Gorman, Fire Commissioner; S. V. Althause, Iron Manufacturer; Alfred Schenck, Iron Manufacturer; Peter Naylor, Merchant; S. V. Bagley, Lawyer; Daniel Maujer, of Williamsburgh.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Gen. HALL has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

Col. L. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment Hussars, is directed to detail a troop of one hundred men from his command, with horses and full equipments, to proceed to Baltimore, and there report to Gen. BUTLER. Col. POSTLEY will report to Commanding General, First Division, at his quarters, at 12 o'clock, M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for further instruction. By order of WILLIAM HALL,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Div. N.Y.S.M.

A. P. DALRIMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS—THEIR DISTRESS AND WANT OF BREAD.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a number of poor women, chiefly German and Irish, began to gather round the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee on Fourth-avenue. Some of the women carried infants in their arms, while others led by the hand little children from four to six years of age. All of them complained bitterly of the privation they have had to suffer, and many stated that they had not a bit of bread in the house, and that their children were suffering from hunger. When they found that no money was forthcoming, their complaints grew louder, and one German woman was for going straight to the Mayor, as she considered it all his fault, and making him relieve their distresses. After much more talk of the same sort, the women reluctantly withdrew, empty-handed, to their several homes. When the new loan for half a million of dollars, to aid the needy families of our volunteers, is advertised, it is hoped that our moneyed citizens will speedily take up the loan, so as to ameliorate the condition of these poor women.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. W. H. H. GILL, who went into service as Adjutant of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment of Militia, Col. WOOD, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

BROOKLYN CADETS.—This corps, composed of youths under 18 years of age, is rapidly perfecting itself "in all that adorns a soldier," and will, at an early day, compare favorably with older corps, composed of more experienced men. The whole corps is drilled three mornings each week, on Fort Greene, and they occasionally have a drill in the evening. The Cadets are now making extensive preparations to go on a pic-nic excursion.

A REFUGEE.—A native of Virginia, residing in Prince William County, who was compelled to abandon home, friends and property, because he was a Union man, reached this city a few days since in a most destitute condition. On the 24th of June last, with $5 in his pocket he turned his steps towards the North, and after running the gauntlett of rebel pickets and suffering from privations and hardships, more than human tongue can tell, he reached Washington. After a short rest, he continued his course northward until he reached this city ragged and penniless, and applied to Mayor KALBFLEISCH to aid him in obtaining means of subsistence. The Mayor notified Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK of the case and that official made temporary provision for him, and yesterday he obtained a chance to work on St. John's Church. This man has never been away from home before, and he was made to believe before he left to come North that the people here were all barbarians. Notwithstanding all this, he preferred to cast his lot with those he believed to be barbarians, than remain at his home in Virginia. His astonishment at finding the people of the Free States really civilized and disposed to treat him kindly, may be imagined but not described.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—The one hundred mounted men called for scouting service in the vicinity of Washington, will, it is expected, be ready to take their departure the latter part of the present week. The officers will consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Buglers, two Farriers and Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and a Quartermaster's Sergeant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant JONES, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, is now at the City Armory, for the purpose of obtaining fifty more recruits. The Fourteenth Regiment is now with the advancing column of Gen. MCDOWELL, and active, patriotic young men, who desire to participate in the stirring events soon to take place, should enlist in this corps at once.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.—Company "A," of the Lincoln Cavalry, raised in the Eastern District, assembled at Disbrow's Academy last night, and elected officers. The Company will be mustered into the service to-day.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.—The Ridgewood Temperance Union, is represented in the Army by one out of every five of its members, and the Junior Ridgewoods are represented by one in every ten of its members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A woman, named BRIDGET EAGAN, was found dead, Tuesday morning, at her residence, No. 137 Navy-street. Several of her ribs were broken, there was a contusion on her head, and on her body were other indications of violence. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that she died of congestion of the brain, caused, it is supposed, by blows upon her head. The husband of deceased, JAMES EAGAN, hackman, was arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the injuries. The case will be investigated on Friday by Coroner HORTON.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police discovered three boys, yesterday, on a stoop in Myrtle-avenue, quarrelling about the division of about $200 worth of stolen property they had in their possession, the proceeds of a burglary. They were committed for trial.

FIRE.—House No. 117 Stagg-street, occupied as a furniture store and dwelling-house, by JOSEPH DINGEL, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of FRANKLIN MITCHELL, three years old, residing on Franklin-avenue, died Tuesday from burns received the day before, by his clothes taking fire from matches.

New-Jersey.

OUTRAGE IN PERTH AMBOY.—New-Jersey is a loyal State, but unfortunately all New-Jerseyites are not respecters of our country's flag. In Perth Amboy there are a large number of open and blatant sympathizers with the Southern movement, who make their head-quarters at a well-known hotel in that town, and lose no opportunity to vilify and outrage the cause of liberty and its supporters. On Monday an estimable and elderly citizen of that place, Dr. PALMER, was assaulted in the public street by a fellow named ALBERT COMPTON, and after a few words was thrown violently upon the pavement. It seems that a short time since a relative of COMPTON made use of some infelicitous expression of opprobrium concerning the American flag, and Dr. PALMER, fearing she would incur the displeasure and, possibly, ill-treatment from those in the vicinity, justly remonstrated with, and rebuked her. For this, and without notice, COMPTON, taking the law into his own hands, outraged publicly and violently an old and defenceless man. It looks to us as though Mr. COMPTON and all fellows of kindred tastes should receive the early attentions of a Vigilance Committee. They are too lively, entirely.

EXCURSION OF "LITTLE WANDERERS."—Mr. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for little wanderers, located at No. 26 New-Bowery, Tuesday, proceeded to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on an excursion with the little folks under his charge. There were 216 of these children, who are gathered up from the streets of New-York, of ages varying from six to twelve years. They presented a very neat appearance, and in most instances were bright and intelligent children. Upon arriving at the Fields, they were allowed to enjoy themselves at play. There was also singing, speaking, and other exercises. In the afternoon, a large number of members of several of the City churches came over, laden with provisions, fruits, and all sorts of good things, and the little waifs partook of an excellent repast. Early in the afternoon they returned home, happy and well pleased with the day's recreation. Mr. VAN METER stated that about 225 of these children are fed and cared for every day, and that the expenses of the Mission amounted to about $150 a week. Notwithstanding the hard times, they have so far kept free from debt.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, a young fellow, whose name is supposed to be E. R. BRANDSCHETT, a native of Harrisburgh, Penn., was arrested by Police Officer LEWIS SALISBURY, while in the act of breaking into MINCH's shoe-store, situated in the basement of a building corner of Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken. The accused has been employed as a journeymen barber for several months past, at No. 115 Washington-street, where he lodged and kept his trunks. During the forenoon the trunks were opened, and one of them was found to contain vestings, spool cotton, buttons, ready-made clothing, cigars, tobacco, a silver watch, and other articles, the proceeds of several burglaries which have recently been perpetrated in Hoboken, and nearly all of which were identified. Justice POPE committed the accused to the County Jail for trial at the Fall term. He is supposed to be connected with a gang in Philadelphia, from letters found in his trunk.

YACHT RACE FOR $500.—A yacht race between the yachts *Plum*, Mr REED owner, of Jersey City, and the *Benicia Boy*, of Shrewsbury, Capt. LENAS owner, took place yesterday afternoon from McGiehan's Basin, foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City. The race was for $250 a side, and the course was from a stake-boat near the Basin to a buoy off Robins' Reef, thence back and repeat. At the time of starting, 1½ P. M., there was scarcely a breath of air and the boats drifted away. After an hour or more a light breeze sprung up and the boats began to move along. The *Plum* proved to be the best sailer with a light wind, and won the race by more than half an hour. But few persons were present and but little money was risked upon the result.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Commencement at Harvard College to-day attracted, as usual, many distinguished citizens and a large throng of interested spectators to witness the exercises. Gov. ANDREW and other State officials were escorted to Cambridge by the Lancers.

The exercises, which took place in the Old Church, were considered fully equal to those of former years, and several of the young gentlemen were warmly applauded.

One hundred and ten applicants have been accepted for the coming term.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon JOHN ALBIM ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of Washington; and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. H. BALCH HACKETT, Professor in the Newton Theological Institution; Rev. JOS. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, Constantinople, Turkey; Right Rev. JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR, steady. WHEAT market better; sales 3,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 80c.; 12,000 bush. Northwestern Club, at 80c.; 6,300 bush. Kenosha Club, 82c.; 2,000 bush. White Canada, $1 05; CORN dull but unchanged; sales 40,000 bush., most of which was sold yesterday afternoon, at 32c. OATS firm; sales, 32,000 bushels, at 22c.@22½c. RYE lower; sales, 5,000 bush. at 37c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, at 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 42,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 77,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats, 6,000 bush. Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4@$4 25 for Superfine and Extra; $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine. WHEAT steady; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 12; 4,000 bush. Old Kentucky White, at $1 20. CORN steady; sales 2,000 bush Yellow, at 52c. WHISKY firm, at 16c.@16½c.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 17—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, Pennsylvania; Geo. Westfeldt, M. F. Smith, New-York; Miss Baldwin, Philadelphia; Mrs. Westfeldt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Knight and daughter, Florida; Miss Stebbins, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Cushman, New-York; Miss Charlotte Cushman and servant, His Excellency C. J. Bayley, Governor of the Bahamas, wife, child, nurse and man servant; Miss Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dexter, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, New-York; Wm. Dickson, Galt, C. W.; J. C. McAndrew, J. R. Griffith, New-York; Geo. Dexter, Col. Jose G. Queredo, Havana; Miss Sarah Webb, Miss Ellen Webb, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr Kavanagh, Buffalo; Rev. Mr. Hart, New-Haven; Wm. M. Menlore, Charleston; Henry Golby, England; Miss Black, Miss Maguire, New-York; Count de Campo Allegre, Havana; J. E. Havemeyer, Mrs. A. B. Barrett, Miss Barrett, New-York; Mrs. John Brougham, New-York; Miss Mary J. Gelston and sister, New-York; W. Mann, England; Miss Sarah Conquest, New-York; Miss Annie Chapman, Boston; J. C. Conroy, New-York; Archdeacon Gilson, Montreal; Edward Aynard, Lyons; James Blanc, do.; S. R. Reynal, New-York; A. Gourd, New-York; Col. R. Hoe, New-York; H. D. Plimsoll, New-York; John H. Valentine, New-York; R. W. Weston, New-York; John Gandy, child and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. Serrill, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, 6 children and 4 servants, New-York; Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Rohmer, New-York; Mrs. Watts Sherman, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Graves, New-York; Miss Meert, New-York; Miss Emmet, New-York; Mrs. McEvers, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Whitlock, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Anguedor, Cuba, two daughters and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vinot and child, Charleston; M. Posadillo and servant, Havana; Paul Huer, Montreal; L. de Viginier, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Morgan and two children, England; Donazo Gezzie, St. Louis; Ensign Knipe, Second New-Jersey Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jaffray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Porcila, child and servant, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tilton, New-Orleans; Dr. J. M. Sims, New-York; J. J. Brown, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas and two children, Pennsylvania; A. L. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Reynaud, A. Schmieding, New-York; A. W. Sansone, John Wilson, England; A. Westhead, Manchester; Robt. Rives, Baltimore; M. J. de Mier, South America; Ph. Marsondet, New-Orleans; J. A. Sanders, Texas; Daniel Gibb, San Francisco; John Nicholson, Belfast; N. Olande, Guayaquil; M. Echerenia, New-York; J. B. Ralston, Esq., Mrs. Barrow and 2 servants, Miss A. Barrow, Miss D. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Forbes and two servants, Mr. E. W. Barrow, Miss Riras, Mr. and Mrs. A. Escandon, 3 children and 2 servants, Dr. Espinosa, Mr. Pano, Dr. Garcia, Dr. Barajos, Mr. Rodrigaez, Dr. Mellet, Mr. Mejoras, M. Barajosdo, Dr. Arias, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. H. Schlottner, New-York; J. B. Wanklyn, London; Baron H. Von Hilgens, Prussia; Capt. S. Crossell, Massachusetts; J. A. C. Gray, Miss Taylor, New-York; Mrs. Thos. Gibb and servant, San Francisco; J. E. Taylor, Hy. Taylor, Theo. S. Wilmerding, infant and nurse; Hon. August Belmont, man-servant, New-York; Rev. G. C. Smith, Penzance; J. O. Bontholomon, New-York; John M. Gratiz, Manchester; Dr. Thos. J. Pratt, C. A. Bulkley, New-York; G. Maristpry, M. Ortiz, M. del Val, Havana; A. Boysen, Porto Rico; S. Rodriguez, E. Dubart, Cuba; Wm. Smith, Sheffield; A. A. Silver, Boston; John Vanston Gatt, Canada West; Mrs. Robert Watts and three children, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and child, Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. W. Churchill, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lamb, Wm. Hanlon, New-York; M. Fleming, Havana; M. Emmanuel, Philadelphia; A. Watson, Ohio; T. Holland, Boston; John Linsley, Green Smith, New-York; Jose Garcia, Cuba; C. J. Macdonald.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 1 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 02 | Gov. Island. 4 51 | Hell Gate.... 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships S. Crowell, Burgess, Antwerp, ——; American Eagle, Stinson, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; R. Center, Flitner, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow, W. Nelson.

Barks M. J. Colcord, Partridge, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Lucy Elizabeth, Nichols, Havre, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, ——.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Collins, Cork, ——; Hope, Moore, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; A. P. Fluker, Lord, Portland, ——; Blackfish, Fairchild, Cadiz, ——; Nathan Means, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Hitch, Barbados, ——; Devonshire, Masters, Barbados, C. E. Knox.

Schooners H. Lewis, Stedman, Bristol, ——; Gertrude, Cassidy, Gardiner, ——; Julia Ann, Rogers, Bangor, Overton & Chase; Statesman, Mott, Georgetown, ——; Arctic, Hicks, Fort Monroe; J. Randolph, Cutler, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Tariff, ——, Stamford, ——; Emma, Clark, Londonderry, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship W. H. Wharton, Smith, Antwerp June 3, and Flushing 4th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co. Sld in co. with ship Ber.in.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 38 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. June 27, saw ships Sandusky and Benjamin Adams.

Ship Atalanta, (of Boston,) Merrill, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast, to Hallett & Carman.

Ship Delphen, (Pruss.,) Rentel, Hartlepool 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Azelia, Davis, Salt Cay, T. I., July 8, with salt to Whitmore & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Mississippi, for Nantucket.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with rum, coffee, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co.

Bark Dr. Van Thusen Tellow, (Mecklg.,) Gorden, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Fannie, (of Portland,) Ross, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Mariner, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Elise, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Bristol, Eng., 60 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig A. Dunbar, (of Boston,) Rockwell, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig St. Girolimo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Sunderland 72 ds., coal to Mead & Bell.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Seeing, (of Baltimore,) Safford, Baltimore 10 ds., bound to Kennebunk, put in here in distress, having on the 13th, off Fire Island, experienced a heavy gale from N. E. to E. N. E., during which split mainsail, lost head, stove bulwarks, and caused the vessel to leak about 2,000 strokes per hour; was compelled to scud before the gale for 36 hours; went into Delaware Breakwater; started from there on the 13th to proceed on the voyage, when the leak commenced to gain on us, and we were compelled to put into this port to save the vessel; will have to discharge; is anchored at Quarantine.

Schr. Haze, Booth, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Off Rio Janeiro, saw a bark with loss of mainmast and mizzentopmast, showing a signal with S above, W G in the white below.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Warwick, Cadmus, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, for Wareham.

Schr. Palmito, (Span.,) Pugol, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Graham, Townsend, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pawnee, St. John, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Saco 7 ds., with heading.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Angel, Luce, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Denmark, Wright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Blakeman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Proof Glass, Tyler, Providence, for Port Ewen.

BELOW—Ship Champion, (of Bath,) Nichols, Shields 51 ds.

WIND—Sunset S.

Below.

Ship Owego, Stevens, from Sunderland, with coal, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Portsmouth, from Sunderland.

Ship Wm. Tell, from Havre, to Boyd & Hincken.

Sailed.

July 16—J. Bryant, Melbourne; Barks H. L. Rutgers, Cette; M. Meitzlaff, (Pruss.,) Antwerp. Brigs Baltimore, Port-au-Prince; Atlantic, Barbados; Isaac M. Denson, Maranham; Hilda, (Swed.,) Queenstown.

July 17—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, at 3:15 P. M.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17—Arr. ship Minerva, Sagua.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SHIPPING LIST.—The Supplement for July 15, of the American Lloyds Shipping Registry is out, and contains the names of a large number of vessels newly surveyed.

The bark reported in this morning's edition as the Sir John Almidg, from Hull, should have read Mecklenberg bark Herzog John Albrecht.

Spoken, &c.

Andrew Manderson—barkantine, strg. W., was passed, July 12, lat. 31 23, lon. 72 40.

Alice Bell—schr., of and for Frankfort from Trinidad, Cuba, June 30, off the Isle of Pines.

Clyde—Br. schr., (3-masted,) of Liverpool, from Charleston for Europe, June 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 49 15.

Emily—bark, of Baltimore, from Pernambuco for Rio Janeiro, June 12, lat. 17 16 S., lon. 36 23 W.

Gen. Berry—Am. bark, from Havana for Dunkerque, 30 ds. out, June 17, lat. 46 30, lon. 41 22.

Tremont—Brem. bark, strg. E., was seen, July 14, lat. 36, lon. 73.

Queen of the South—schr., of and from New-York for Buenos Ayres, 35 ds. out, June 12, lat. 17 16 S., lon. 36 23 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 12, schr. Transit, Corey, for New-York soon, and others as before.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 8, brig Delhi, of and for Philadelphia, to sail same day.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 83 University-place, near 12th-st.

LOST—A BADGE NO. 29—NO. 48 HOSE. ANY person finding the same will return it to the Hose Carriage-house, or Chief-Engineer's Office.
M. CAVANAGH.

FARM-HOUSE.—BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-house for a lady, three children, and nurse, and gentleman every Sunday. Address, stating full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 165 Times Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The National Troops at Fairfax Court-House.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Provisions, Camp Utensils and Entrenching Tools Left Behind.

EXPECTED STAND AT CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

Senator LANE and Representatives VANDEVER, COLFAX, VERREE, WASHBURNE, and PORTER, went with the advance guard of the Army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock P. M., having left that village at 4:30 P. M. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11:30 to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been erected across the road a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sand-bag protections, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving their grain bags, out of which their horses were fed, and the National troops fed their grain to their own horses. This morning, the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at 9 A. M. they made a precipitate retreat leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the National troops into Fairfax is said, by these gentlemen, to have been inspiriting beyond description. The main street was filled, as far the eye could see, with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were in the rear—the artillery being in front—dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles toward Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. McDOWELL will march on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax.

A few buildings were burned by the National troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings has been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excitement had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners. Gen. McDOWELL was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. MAISTON, of the New-Hampshire Second, placed a guard around the Court-house building as soon as he entered the town.

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades under Cols. PORTER and BURNSIDE, and contained two batteries of Flying Artillery, the two Rhode Island Regiments, the New-Hampshire Second, the New-York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The following dispatch was, to-night, received at Head-quarters of the Army:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 17, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Head-quarters of the Army:

We have occupied Fairfax Court-house, and driven the enemy toward Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

BUNKER HILL, Va., Monday Evening, July 15.

SAMUEL J. REA, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the Army, under special permit from Gen. PATTERSON, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. REA'S knowledge of military affairs, and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that it was desirable to withhold fiom the public. The Army having moved, he is now given the largest liberty.

The Army moved Monday morning, 25,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill, Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of rebel cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. JOHNSTON has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubtful.

Gen. PATTERSON and staff left Martinsburgh Monday morning with the troops. The First Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburgh, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve are now moving towards Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

The present opinion is, that Gen. JOHNSTON will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday July 17.

Col. KENLY'S Maryland Regiment is guarding the Canal from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 43 Union men from Loudon County forded the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confederate army. More than one hundred have passed within the past few days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Friday. Coal is much wanted there.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, July 19.

A company of United States troops came here to-day, and arrested quite a number of Secessionists, and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Gov. JACKSON'S army, and went south with him.

The telegraph lines west and south are down to-night so generally that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people here on both sides of the Missouri River are secessionists, and say that they will never submit to LINCOLN'S government, nor will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of LINCOLN'S Army. Many of them say the oath they are requested to take by the United States troops, is a mere form of words and not at all binding. It is thought there will not be a quorum present at a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 17.

A detachment from the Tompkins Zouaves was sent to the dépôt last night, to prevent further attempts to resist the orders of the Surveyor of the Port in reference to the shipment of contraband articles over the Nashville Railroad. The *Journal* suggests a change of starting hours, from noon and midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and boisterous shouting in the streets as likely to produce collisions.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, from Camp Boone, Tenn., on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling.

Camp drilling, and the requisition of enlistment for the war, has scared off a few. *Per contra*, the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left, desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river were full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only were left at the camp.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th nominates CONNOLLY T. TWIGGS, of Knox, as the Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Richmond advices state that the Confederate Executive Department prohibits persons leaving the city without passports.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 10th inst. says that the steamer *Winslow* captured off Cape Hatteras, on the 3d, the schooner *Herbert*, MARTIN, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at $30,000.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17.

Friday night a detachment of three Companies of Col. WOODRUFF'S Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked 600 rebels between Mad River and Barbourville, on the Kanawha River, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. Gen. COX'S brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S TRIUMPH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Bealington, on the 8th and 10th inst., gives in detail the march of McCLELLAN, leading to the splendid results which have been already mentioned in the rout of GARNETT'S force.

It appears that the march began on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., everything being kept quiet, even from the men, and the moving force was about 5,000 men. The narrative shows the difficulties the men had to encounter, which adds to the credit of their achievement:

"By 2 o'clock in the morning the whole column was fairly in motion. The night was cloudy, and in the darkness we could only faintly discern the gleam of the bayonets nearest to us, while the steady tramp alone told us of the passage of an army. The road wound through the valleys, and occasionally climbed the precipitous hills which skirt the upper portion of the Tygart's Valley River. Our main safety in passing over this road, with its sudden curves, abrupt descents, and abundant natural ambuscades, lay in the secresy and suddenness of our departure.

There was every opportunity for ambuscades and masked batteries; and as the enemy was supposed to have been expecting our movement along this road for weeks, the natural inference was that they were prepared to resist it.

Finally, about 7½ o'clock, the first gun was heard. The enemy's pickets were firing. Our skirmishers made a rush, and away went the pickets, running like quarter nags. Down went the column through a narrow gorge; it wound rapidly around a hill, and out we came in full view of the heights we were ordered to occupy, with our skirmishers just chasing in the last of the pickets, and a few of the rebel officers.

In half an hour after our arrival, the disposition of the forces to meet an immediate attack was complete; our position, perfectly cooping up the enemy, was secured, and but a single life was lost, that of WM. T. GIRARD, of Company G, Ninth Indiana, who had been shot through the forehead by the enemy, while bravely dashing ahead with his company of skirmishers into a wood occupied by the enemy, just beyond our advance. The march had been a very rapid one, and our men were too much exhausted to think of doing more than the stationing the guards, before sinking down on the ground to sleep.

Monday morning. with daylight, the skirmishing began again. It was known that Gen. MORRIS was positively forbidden by McCLELLAN'S orders to do more than take and hold the position here, so as to coop up the enemy till the other column should arrive, and the boys were determined to provoke the rebels into an attack if possible. Through the forenoon the regular bush warfare was waged. Each side had learned the range of the other's guns, and greater caution was observed than during the skirmishing of the evening before.

Meanwhile the operations of the enemy were carefully watched from the surrounding heights. With a glass we could count their tents, distinguish the men and observe the color of their uniforms, discover the position of their artillery, and form a very good idea of the nature of their defences. The camp is situated on the western declivity of the Laurel Hall, (or mountain,) about one-fourth the way from the top, and on the right of the road to Beverly, which winds over the mountain at the only passable spot for miles. In front of it runs a strong breastwork, which we supposed to extend to each side also, though this could not be seen from the position we occupied. In the centre of the camp is a large parade-ground, on each side of which are the tents. On the upper side of the parade-ground is a structure which we supposed to be a sort of fort, with salient angles, (views from other points of observation have since confirmed that impression, though it is still far from certain.)

While making these observations, two large bodies formed on the parade ground, and marched off down the pike in good order toward our encampment. We had mounted couriers with us, and one was immediately dispatched to head-quarters with this information, which subsequently proved to be of considerable importance.

Descending from our position in the afternoon, we found that a couple of companies of skirmishers had been sent out to meet the advance of the bodies we had seen marching down the road out of the enemy's camp. The skirmishing, which had been kept up briskly all day, was beginning to be much more lively, and it was evident that the wooded hill opposite our breastwork, and just beyond the village, was full of the enemy. Their fire seemed directed not only against our skirmishers, but also against the artillery-men standing at their guns, and the troops within the breastworks. Going down to the artillery, I found the balls whistling overhead, and striking as far back as the position of the Seventh Indiana. Several soldiers were struck by spent balls. Finally, a bullet struck the sabre of an artillery officer. This was getting a little too warm, and rapidly sighting his gun, he dropped a shell in the wood in the direction from which the bullet came. For a little while the enemy seemed repulsed; then they returned and began a sharp fire on our skirmishers. To aid the latter another shell was thrown toward the rebels. Our boys instantly sprang forward the moment the shell burst, and poured in a galling volley upon the enemy, picking off particularly the mounted officers.

As soon as their pieces were discharged, the boys hurried back to the trees and fallen logs, behind which they concealed themselves. In their charge they had discovered that it was the Georgia regiment with which they were engaged, backed by a strong force of cavalry.

For a few moments all was quiet; then the rattle of musketry began again, our men apparently giving and taking in about equal proportions. An occasional shot from the enemy was still whistling around the artillery. The gun was changed to the direction indicated, and another bomb sent flying into the midst of the rebels. Instantly our boys sprang forward, as the Georgians ran from the bursting shell, and poured in a deadly volley. For a few moments the fire was incessant, and our fellows were seen pushing farther and farther up into the woods. Suddenly they came flying back, and took refuge behind the logs and trees. The artillery threw another shell, and the boys sprang forward again, charged upon the scattering Georgians, drove them beyond their own intrenchments on the top of the hill, and actually chased them within half a mile of their camp. There they kept up a straggling fire on the rebels till dusk, when they fell into line and marched down to camp, as jolly and indifferent as if they were not right under the eye of the enemy they had been fighting.

Altogether, this skirmish was a most spirited affair. The portions of two companies engaged (one from the Fourteenth Ohio, and the other from the Ninth Indiana, with stragglers from several of the other regiments) bore themselves nobly, and proved a fair match for the crack Georgia Regiment, backed as it was by their cavalry. The enemy had every advantage. They were in possession of a high hill, covered with a dense forest; they had their breastworks erected on the top of the hill, and their cavalry was ready to charge upon our skirmishers whenever they ventured out from behind their trees and attempted to advance in anything like military order. It was our shells that did the business. The Georgians couldn't stand bombs, and after the first explosion it was utterly impossible for their officers to rally them.

Our boys stood fire nobly. In fact, during the skirmish, but before any shells had been thrown, a Georgian, who was behind a tree, some distance from one of our men, called out to him, 'What troops are you?' One soldier, squinting around his tree, and seeing that there was no chance for a shot at his questioner, replied: 'Ohio and Indiana volunteers.' 'Volunteers! hell!' exclaimed the Georgian, 'you needn't tell me that volunteers stand fire that way!'

The peculiarity of the skirmish, Monday afternoon, was that our boys acted almost entirely without orders. There was but a single officer with them, and they didn't appear to act under his direction. When a shell was thrown, they would shout, 'Now, give it to them,' and forward the whole party would rush. When the enemy recovered, and began to return the fire, some fellow would sing out, 'Rally, to your logs,' and rally they did, with an activity very provoking to the Georgians.

The loss of the enemy in the affair was about twenty. Some of their officers were shot, among them one who fell but an instant before his horse was shot. When we gained possession of the wood yesterday, the dead horse was there, with a pair of Navy revolvers still in the holsters on the saddle, engraved "E. N. GAINES, Charlotte Troops."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 16, has the following additional particulars of subsequent routs:

"A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity, from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle of Cheat River on Sunday morning, and the killing of GARNETT. After Gen. GARNETT evacuated Laurel Hill, he retreated towards St. George, Tucker County, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. MORRIS. GARNETT reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make a stand, previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana regiment. Only one man was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet. During the retreat, and at the Ford, one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything in their retreat calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the route and the battle field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements, They left everything they had in the shape of horses. wagons, camp equipage, etc.

Major GORDON, of Gen. MORRIS' staff, brought the remains of Gen. GARNETT, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton, yesterday, whence they will be sent, *viâ* Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. GARNETT was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States Army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman GARNETT, of this State. The body of GARNETT was recognized by Major LOVE, of the National forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which GARNETT abandoned at Laurel Hill is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 40,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of getting out of the range of National rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way to get up, to get out of the way. As SPALDING'S advertisement would say, one can "'ardly realize" how these rebels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe whose motto is, "Beauty and Booty," could act in this precipitate—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people, that secession in Western Virginia is about played out.

Several soldiers have arrived in the city from Laurel Hill, who give some amusing incidents of the skirmishing in that vicinity. An Orderly Sergeant says that frequently the National and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another, and indulge in personal epithets, such as 'Traitor,' 'Abolitionist,' 'Blue bellied Yankee,' etc. In several instances, the pickets, after abusing one another, would, by general consent, ground arms and meet half way, for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the chance of getting the first shot.

A tall Hoosier is here, *en route* for his home in Indiana. He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a flesh wound only. He received the wound in a skirmish, last Thursday. He and his comrades had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retreat back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so, he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back, but in order to guard against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received."

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 17.

Capt. FITZSIMMONS' company of cavalry, numbering eighty men and horses, was mustered into the service of the United States to-day, by Lieut. MARSHALL, U. S. A. The company is to be attached to Col. VAN ALLAN'S regiment, and will probably leave for Washington, *viâ* Elmira and Williamsport, to-morrow. Arms and equipments will be furnished after the company has arrived in Washington. Lieut.-Col. MIX is here, and will go with the Company.

Lieut. MARSHALL declared that it was the finest body of men he had seen mustered as volunteers. The rest of the companies of this regiment from Western New-York will probably be forwarded next week. One more will go from this city.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, left Portland at 10:30. On their arrival at Boston the regiment will be escorted to the Common, where a collation will be furnished by the City Government. They leave this evening, *viâ* Fall River, on a special train and steamer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Sixth Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 o'clock.

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio Janeiro, *viâ* Hampton Roads, with a cargo of coffee, has arrived in the Bay. She was captured by the steamer *Quaker City*.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment unexpectedly arrived here early this morning. They were received by the Buffalo Tigers and breakfasted. They leave by the Erie Railroad this forenoon for the East.

THE PEOPLE'S REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 17.

Maj. PECK, of Syracuse, late of the U. S. Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the People's (Ellsworth's) Regiment of New-York.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Now that the great rush on the Brooklyn Navy-yard is over, the premises look as quiet and lonesome as they did on New-Year's day. Then the *Brandywine Perry, Bainbridge, Savannah, Roanoke, Wabash, Potomac* and *North Carolina* were lying quietly in the stream. When the war required a movement, orders were received to fit out every vessel, and from that day to this officer or man has not seen an idle hour. An idea may be formed of the hurried manner in which business has been carried on, from the following list of ships that have been operated on since the President's Proclamation:

Steam-frigate Wabash	50	Huntsville	3
St'm-frigate Roanoke	44	Dawn	3
St'm-frigate Powhatan	10	R. R. Cuyler	9
St'm-frigate Richmond	14	Resolute	2
St'm-frigate Brooklyn	14	Reliance	2
St'm gun-boat Iroquois	6	Yankee	2
Sailing corvette Cumberland	[illegible]	Freeborn	4
		Uncle Ben	2
Sailing corvette Savannah		Penguin	5
	22	Albatross	5
Brig Bainbridge	6	Mount Vernon	5
Brig Perry	6	Harriet Lane	6
Monticello	5	Montgomery	3
Quaker City	5	Rhode Island	4

Besides these, over thirty transports have been at the Yard temporarily; and for several weeks hands have been kept at work incessantly, often at night and on the Sabbath. The labor performed by the officers, who are not more numerous than in the dullest times, is almost incredible. The Ordnance Department has had to either furnish full armaments for each of the above craft, or to reorganize and alter that already on board. Nor did the ordinary business of the year cease while this was going on. A new gun-ground, fronting the Naval Lyceum, which will soon be supplied with a fine battery, was laid out and finished, and a house for sighting guns and doing "fancy ordnance work on wet days," erected. The magnificent launching ways—hardly inferior to those at Toulon and Plymouth—was completed; several alterations were made in the ship-houses, and many slight but valuable additions made, generally, to the buildings in the Navy-yard. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has probably accommodated 6,000 blue jackets, nine-tenths of whom are now looking out for "blockade thieves and privateers." The marine barracks has been steadily endeavoring to increase the marine corps, and Major BREVOORT, to expedite that desirable object, opened an office in this city, and sent a squad of enlisters to the new structure on Flushing-avenue, at which, although only half an hour's march from the Yard gate, the men have not yet arrived. The Lyceum is alive with activity. From the hungry office-hunter to the last-made middy, every branch of naval employes is represented in the porch, on the lobby, (very appropriately, in many instances,) and in the different rooms. Mr. DELANO—up to his eyes in work, on account of the new sloops—still presides in the Constructor's office. Mr. BELKNAPP endeavors to find apologies for the frequent shortcomings of the exchequer, in which he is ably assisted by Mr. NIXON; Mr. HERRICK'S patriotism having been needed now entirely by the *Atlas*, he is replaced by Mr. MARSHALL. The Navy officers are as usual; Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE, Lieut. ALMY, Capt. GANSEVOORT, and Chief Engineer GARVIN, being the representative men. Mr. LEE is still in the "roll" room. Major DOUGHTY has left the barracks for Portsmouth, N. H. In the ship houses, the new vessels are progressing rapidly. They will be the best ships of their class. Yesterday the cutter *Harriet Lane* was floated out of the dry dock. The guns which were to be added to the *Richmond's* battery, began to go on board last evening. This vessel will be taken into dock in a few days. A large load of shot and shell—numbering, probably, 5,000 in all—has been sent from the Yard within a few days. But the "hurry" is evidently over, and we are destined to have quiet times for a while.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Last evening, Lieut McFarland of Company A, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in this city from Martinsburgh, with five rebel prisoners, who give the following names: ROBERT CHAMBERS, JOHN J. HIBBS, JOHN WILD, JOHN LEMON and THOMAS M. HOLLIS. A guard of five men accompanied the officers. The prisoners were lodged at the Central Station during the night, and early this morning they will be conveyed to Fort Delaware. The prisoners were young men, Virginians. They were captured by the Third Pennsylvania Regiment while on picket duty. Three of them belong to the cavalry and two to the infantry, and all represent that they entered the service on a lark. The issue does not suit them, judging from their rueful countenance last evening while in a cell at the station house. They were taken prisoners on Sunday week, and left Martinsburgh, in charge of the guard, on Saturday. Their uniforms have been taken from their persons and exchanged for citizen's dress. Not a syllable has passed their lips since their capture regarding secession or State rights, and it does not appear that they have a very clear idea of the principles involved in the present struggle.

Three of McMULLEN'S Rangers accompanied the party from Martinsburgh. One, JOHN McGINLEY, is suffering from a wound in the foot, received at the battle of Falling Waters. The condition of our troops at Martinsburgh is represented to be good, and the best of health is enjoyed by all. Martinsburgh, since its occupation by Union soldiers, has become intensely loyal.

A large number of rebel prisoners are held in custody at Martinsburgh, and additions are being made daily. About two weeks ago, forty men came into camp in a body from the rebel forces, and surrendered themselves, and the majority have entered the United States service for three years. Many of these prisoners state that they enlisted in the first instance with the understanding that they were to protect Martinsburgh from the rebels, then at and near Harper's Ferry, but that subsequently they were compelled to remain, when the Secession Army entered the place, and thus they became involuntarily attached to the service.

The inhabitants of Martinsburgh have been great sufferers by the depredations of the rebels. The people have been stripped of nearly everything; their grain has been trampled into the ground; their horses and cattle have been seized, and in their place they have received orders, which are so much waste paper.

When our army entered Martinsburgh, a number of ladies, evidently of respectability, volunteered to bake bread for the soldiers, provided a portion of the meal was allowed to them in order to feed their own children, the retreating rebel army having taken everything eatable with them. The prisoners in this city last evening, speak contemptuously of their own infantry. They say that the cavalry of the rebel force is made up of men of means, who have entered the service voluntarily, and are for the most part well drilled, but the infantry is composed of common men, many of whom have been impressed, and none of them feel a deep interest in the contest, and are ready to turn and run at the first opportunity. Last evening the prisoners seemed to be rejoiced that their friends in Western Virginia had been routed. They say the war must end soon, and the sooner the better, and the active work of McCLELLAN is an earnest that the contest will shortly close in Virginia. They express the hope that JEFF. DAVIS will be properly dealt with; but, of course, these assertions must be taken with some allowance, coming as they do from prisoners who may shape their conversation to suit a particular latitude.

CAPT. H. W. BENHAM.

This gentleman, of the United States Engineers who was three years in charge of the Government fortifications building at Sandy Hook, is with Gen. MORRIS' Brigade, of McCLELLAN'S Division of the Army in Western Virginia. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that his fine abilities are held in the highest esteem by Gen. MORRIS, and that he is constantly intrusted with the execution of dangerous and difficult operations. It was Capt. BENHAM that led the skirmishers of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade from Philippa to within rifle shot of the rebel intrenchments on Laurel Hill, and there set down the Union forces in position before them. And Capt. BENHAM led the command in that wonderful forced march of the Union forces over Laurel Hill in pursuit of GARNETT'S retreating Army, which ended in the engagement at Carrick's Ford, the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the total rout of the rebel Army.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It will be remembered that a prize of $500 was offered recently by the New-York Union Defence Committee for a National Hymn. Up to July 1 some thirteen hundred contributions had been received and examined, and fifteen only reserved for future consideration. A final meeting of the Committee was held in New-York on Thursday last. Two musicians, Messrs. SCHARFENBERG and CUTLER, have been summoned as experts in aid of the Committee. The fortunate competitor will be announced in a few days."

LOCAL MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered to break camp at 3 o'clock this morning, and proceed at once to Washington. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* has been chartered to take the regiment direct from Great Neck, where it has been encamped for some time past, to Elizabethport; from thence it will take the cars for the Capital. Quartermaster RICHARDSON has already gone on to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment. Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall, has presented Col. KENNEDY with a handsome revolver. Other friends of the Colonel have presented him with a sword, sash and belt. The regimental standard is a very handsome affair, made of rich blue silk, with heavy yellow fringe. The device is a combination of the National and State arms, with a half globe and spread eagle surmounting. Above is the name of the Tammany Regiment. Underneath is the motto, "Excelsior." The list of officers we have already published.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixth Maine Regiment will arrive this morning, at Pier No. 3, and march to the City Hall. The Maine residents in this City are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock, to receive the regiment.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN W. FARMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of a death in my family, I shall not leave for the seat of war until the 24th inst. Parties having any articles to send can leave them at No. 47 Ludlow-street. I have received 40 Havelocks from Mrs. L. KIRKLAND, 11 Havelocks from Mrs. C. W. FIELD; 72 Havelocks, a box of conserved currants, and half a dozen shirts from unknown parties.

JOHN W. FARMER.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

At a meeting of the line officers of the First Regiment Washington Greys, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected field-officers of the regiment: Colonel, HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel, LEANDER BUCK; Major, DANIEL LLOYD.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This corps will probably go into quarters next week. There is yet room for two or three companies of first-class men. The following gentlemen constitute a Committee of Citizens to receive subscriptions on behalf of the regiment: Thomas B. Stillman, Ex-President Police Commissioners; John Decker, Chief Engineer N. Y. Fire Department; Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police Department; J. J. Gorman, Fire Commissioner; S. V. Althause, Iron Manufacturer; Alfred Schenck, Iron Manufacturer; Peter Naylor, Merchant; S. V. Bagley, Lawyer; Daniel Maujer, of Williamsburgh.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Gen. HALL has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

Col. L. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment Hussars, is directed to detail a troop of one hundred men from his command, with horses and full equipments, to proceed to Baltimore, and there report to Gen. BUTLER. Col. POSTLEY will report to Commanding General, First Division, at his quarters, at 12 o'clock, M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for further instruction. By order of WILLIAM HALL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Div. N.Y.S.M.
A. P. DALRIMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS—THEIR DISTRESS AND WANT OF BREAD.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a number of poor women, chiefly German and Irish, began to gather round the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee on Fourth-avenue. Some of the women carried infants in their arms, while others led by the hand little children from four to six years of age. All of them complained bitterly of the privation they have had to suffer, and many stated that they had not a bit of bread in the house, and that their children were suffering from hunger. When they found that no money was forthcoming, their complaints grew louder, and one German woman was for going straight to the Mayor, as she considered it all his fault, and making him relieve their distresses. After much more talk of the same sort, the women reluctantly withdrew, empty-handed, to their several homes. When the new loan for half a million of dollars, to aid the needy families of our volunteers, is advertised, it is hoped that our moneyed citizens will speedily take up the loan, so as to ameliorate the condition of these poor women.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. W. H. H. GILL, who went into service as Adjutant of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment of Militia, Col. WOOD, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

BROOKLYN CADETS.—This corps, composed of youths under 18 years of age, is rapidly perfecting itself "in all that adorns a soldier," and will, at an early day, compare favorably with older corps, composed of more experienced men. The whole corps is drilled three mornings each week, on Fort Greene, and they occasionally have a drill in the evening. The Cadets are now making extensive preparations to go on a pic-nic excursion.

A REFUGEE.—A native of Virginia, residing in Prince William County, who was compelled to abandon home, friends and property, because he was a Union man, reached this city a few days since in a most destitute condition. On the 24th of June last, with $5 in his pocket he turned his steps towards the North, and after running the gauntlett of rebel pickets and suffering from privations and hardships, more than human tongue can tell, he reached Washington. After a short rest, he continued his course northward until he reached this city ragged and penniless, and applied to Mayor KALBFLEISCH to aid him in obtaining means of subsistence. The Mayor notified Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK of the case and that official made temporary provision for him, and yesterday he obtained a chance to work on St. John's Church. This man has never been away from home before, and he was made to believe before he left to come North that the people here were all barbarians. Notwithstanding all this, he preferred to cast his lot with those he believed to be barbarians, than remain at his home in Virginia. His astonishment at finding the people of the Free States really civilized and disposed to treat him kindly, may be imagined but not described.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—The one hundred mounted men called for scouting service in the vicinity of Washington, will, it is expected, be ready to take their departure the latter part of the present week. The officers will consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Buglers, two Farriers and Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and a Quartermaster's Sergeant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant JONES, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, is now at the City Armory, for the purpose of obtaining fifty more recruits. The Fourteenth Regiment is now with the advancing column of Gen. McDOWELL, and active, patriotic young men, who desire to participate in the stirring events soon to take place, should enlist in this corps at once.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.—Company "A," of the Lincoln Cavalry, raised in the Eastern District, assembled at Disbrow's Academy last night, and elected officers. The Company will be mustered into the service to-day.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.—The Ridgewood Temperance Union, is represented in the Army by one out of every five of its members, and the Junior Ridgewoods are represented by one in every ten of its members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A woman, named BRIDGET EAGAN, was found dead, Tuesday morning, at her residence, No. 137 Navy-street. Several of her ribs were broken, there was a contusion on her head, and on her body were other indications of violence. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that she died of congestion of the brain, caused, it is supposed, by blows upon her head. The husband of deceased, JAMES EAGAN, hackman, was arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the injuries. The case will be investigated on Friday by Coroner HORTON.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police discovered three boys, yesterday, on a stoop in Myrtle-avenue, quarrelling about the division of about $200 worth of stolen property they had in their possession, the proceeds of a burglary. They were committed for trial.

FIRE.—House No. 117 Stagg-street, occupied as a furniture store and dwelling-house, by JOSEPH DINGEL, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of FRANKLIN MITCHELL, three years old, residing on Franklin-avenue, died Tuesday from burns received the day before, by his clothes taking fire from matches.

New-Jersey.

OUTRAGE IN PERTH AMBOY.—New-Jersey is a loyal State, but unfortunately all New-Jerseyites are not respecters of our country's flag. In Perth Amboy there are a large number of open and blatant sympathizers with the Southern movement, who make their head-quarters at a well-known hotel in that town, and lose no opportunity to vilify and outrage the cause of liberty and its supporters. On Monday an estimable and elderly citizen of that place, Dr. PALMER, was assaulted in the public street by a fellow named ALBERT COMPTON, and after a few words was thrown violently upon the pavement. It seems that a short time since a relative of COMPTON made use of some infelicitous expression of opprobrium concerning the American flag, and Dr. PALMER, fearing she would incur the displeasure and, possibly, ill-treatment from those in the vicinity, justly remonstrated with, and rebuked her. For this, and without notice, COMPTON, taking the law into his own hands, outraged publicly and violently an old and defenceless man. It looks to us as though Mr. COMPTON and all fellows of kindred tastes should receive the early attentions of a Vigilance Committee. They are too lively, entirely.

YACHT RACE FOR $500.—A yacht race between the yachts *Plum*, Mr REED owner, of Jersey City, and the *Benicia Boy*, of Shrewsbury, Capt. LENAS owner, took place yesterday afternoon from McGiehan's Basin, foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City. The race was for $250 a side, and the course was from a stake-boat near the Basin to a buoy off Robins' Reef, thence back and repeat. At the time of starting, 1½ P. M., there was scarcely a breath of air and the boats drifted away. After an hour or more a light breeze sprung up and the boats began to move along. The *Plum* proved to be the best sailer with a light wind, and won the race by more than half an hour. But few persons were present and but little money was risked upon the result.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Commencement at Harvard College to-day attracted, as usual, many distinguished citizens and a large throng of interested spectators to witness the exercises. Gov. ANDREW and other State officials were escorted to Cambridge by the Lancers.

The exercises, which took place in the Old Church, were considered fully equal to those of former years, and several of the young gentlemen were warmly applauded.

One hundred and ten applicants have been accepted for the coming term.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon JOHN ALBIM ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of Washington; and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. H. BALCH HACKETT, Professor in the Newton Theological Institution; Rev. JOS. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, Constantinople, Turkey; Right Rev. JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. WHEAT dull; White Michigan, in barrels, at $1 25. OATS better, and in light supply; sales, 6,000 bushels State, at 32c. CORN active; sales, 30,000 bushels Western mixed, at 41c. Received by Central Railroad, for New-York—262 cases and 45 hhds. Tobacco, 2,954 bbls. Flour, 156 sacks Wool, 300 bbls. Highwines, 1,162 boxes Cheese. For Boston and East—124 bbls. Flour, 169 sacks Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, July 16—17,800 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Rye, 24,700 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Feed, 500 bushels Malt.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR in moderate demand at previous prices. WHEAT better with a good inquiry: sales, 8,500 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, 80c.; 2,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, 80c.@81c.; 1,300 bush. Winter Red Western, $1. CORN dull: sales last night, 600 bush., at 34½c., and 6,000 bush. heated Corn, at 30c. CANAL FREIGHTS—unchanged; Flour 26c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c.@7¼c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—844 bbls. Flour, 129,300 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn, 3,200 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,485 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 57,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR, steady. WHEAT market better; sales 3,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 80c.; 12,000 bush. Northwestern Club, at 80c.; 6,300 bush. Kenosha Club, 82c.; 2,000 bush. White Canada, $1 05; CORN dull but unchanged; sales 40,000 bush., most of which was sold yesterday afternoon, at 32c. OATS firm; sales, 32,000 bushels, at 22c.@22½c. RYE lower; sales, 5,000 bush. at 37c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, at 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 42,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bush. Wheat, 77,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats, 6,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR has advanced. WHEAT 1c. better. Sales at 69c.@70c. for No. 1, 64c.@65c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady and firm at 25c. for Mixed afloat. OATS firm. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17.

FLOUR unchnged, at $4@$4 25 for Superfine and Extra; $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine. WHEAT steady; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 12; 4,000 bush. Old Kentucky White, at $1 20. CORN steady; sales 2,000 bush Yellow, at 53c. WHISKY firm, at 16c.@16½c.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 17—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, Pennsylvania; Geo. Westfeldt, M. F. Smith, New-York; Miss Baldwin, Philadelphia; Mrs. Westfeldt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Knight and daughter, Florida; Miss Stebbins, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Cushman, New-York; Miss Charlotte Cushman and servant, His Excellency C. J. Bayley, Governor of the Bahamas, wife, child, nurse and man servant; Miss Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dexter, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, New-York; Wm. Dickson, Galt, C. W.; J. C. McAndrew, J. R. Griffith, New-York; Geo. Dexter, Col. Jose G. Queredo, Havana; Miss Sarah Webb, Miss Ellen Webb, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr Kavannagh, Buffalo; Rev. Mr. Hart, New-Haven; Wm. M. Menlore, Charleston; Henry Golby, England; Miss Black, Miss Maguire, New-York; Count de Campo Allegre, Havana; J. E. Havemeyer, Mrs. A. B. Barrett, Miss Barrett, New-York; Mrs. John Brougham, New-York; Miss Mary J. Gelston and sister, New-York; W. Mann, England; Miss Sarah Conquest, New-York; Miss Annie Chapman, Boston; J. C. Conroy, New-York; Archdeacon Gilson, Montreal; Edward Aynard, Lyons; James Blanc, do.; S. R. Reynal, New-York; A. Gourd, New-York; Col. R. Hoe, New-York; H. D. Plimsoll, New-York; John H. Valentine, New-York; R. W. Weston, New-York; John Gandy, child and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. Serrill, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, 5 children and 4 servants, New-York; Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Rohmer, New-York; Mrs. Watts Sherman, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Graves, New-York; Miss Meert, New-York; Miss Emmet, New-York; Mrs. McEvers, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Whitlock, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. José M. Anguedor, Cuba, two daughters and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vinot and child, Charleston; M. Posadillo and servant, Havana; Paul Huer, Montreal; L. de Viginier, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Morgan and two children, England; Donazo Gezzie, St. Louis; Ensign Knipe, Second New-Jersey Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jaffray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Portila, child and servant, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tilton, New-Orleans; Dr. J. M. Sims, New-York; J. J. Brown, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas and two children, Pennsylvania; A. L. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Reynaud, A. Schmienind, New-York; A. W. Sansone, John Wilson, England; A. Westhead, Manchester; Robt. Rives, Baltimore; M. J. de Mier, South America; Ph. Marsondet, New-Orleans; J. A. Sanders, Texas; Daniel Gibb, San Francisco; John Nicholson, Belfast; N. Olande, Guayaquil; M. Echerenia, New-York; J. B. Ralston, Esq., Mrs. Barrow and 2 servants, Miss A. Barrow, Miss D. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Forbes and two servants, Mr. E. W. Barrow, Miss Riras, Mr. and Mrs. A. Escandon, 3 children and 2 servants, Dr. Espinosa, Mr. Pano, Dr. Garcia, Dr. Barajos, Mr. Rodrigaez, Dr. Mellet, Mr. Mejoras, M. Barajosdo, Dr. Arias, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. H. Schlottner, New-York; J. B. Wanklyn, London; Baron H. Von Hilgens, Prussia; Capt. S. Crossell, Massachusetts; J. A. C. Gray, Miss Taylor, New-York; Mrs. Thos. Gibb and servant, San Francisco; J. E. Taylor, Hy. Taylor, Theo. S. Wilmerding, infant and and nurse' Hon. August Belmont, man-servant, New-York; Rev. G. C. Smith, Penzance; J. O. Bontholomon, New-York; John M. Gratiz, Manchester; Dr. Thos. J. Pratt, C. A. Bulkley, New-York; G. Maristpry, M. Ortiz, M. del Val, Havana; A. Boysen, Porto Rico; S. Rodriguez, E. Dubart, Cuba; Wm. Smith, Sheffield; A. A. Silver, Boston; John Vanston Gart, Canada West; Mrs. Robert Watts and three children, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and child, Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. W. Churchill, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lamb, Wm. Hanlon, New-York; M. Fleming, Havana; M. Emmanuel, Philadelphia; A. Watson, Ohio; T. Holland, Boston; John Linsley, Green Smith, New-York; Jose Garcia, Cuba; C. J. Macdonald.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 02 | Gov. Island. 4 51 | Hell Gate.... 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships S. Crowell, Burgess, Antwerp, ——; American Eagle, Stinson, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; R. Center, Flitner, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow, W. Nelson.

Barks M. J. Colcord, Partridge, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Lucy Elizabeth, Nichols, Havre, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, ——.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Collins, Cork, ——; Hope, Moore, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; A. P. Fluker, Lord, Portland, ——; Blackfish, Fairchild, Cadiz, ——; Nathan Means, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Hitch, Barbados, ——; Devonshire, Masters, Barbados, C. E. Knox.

Schooners H. Lewis, Stedman, Bristol, ——; Gertrude, Cassidy, Gardiner, ——; Julia Ann, Rogers, Bangor, Overton & Chase; Statesman, Mott, Georgetown, ——; Arctic, Hicks, Fort Monroe; J. Randolph, Cutler, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Tariff, ——, Stamford, ——; Emma, Clark, Londonderry, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence. with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship W. H. Wharton, Smith, Antwerp June 3, and Flushing 4th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co. Sld in co. with ship Berlin.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 38 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. June 27, saw ships Sandusky and Benjamin Adams.

Ship Atalanta, (of Boston,) Merrill, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast, to Hallett & Carman.

Ship Delphen, (Pruss.,) Rentel, Hartlepool 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Azelia, Davis, Salt Cay, T. I., July 8, with salt to Whitmore & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Mississippi, for Nantucket.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with rum, coffee, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co.

Bark Dr. Van Thusen Tellow, (Mecklg.,) Gorden, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Fannie, (of Portland,) Ross, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Mariner, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Elise, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Bristol, Eng., 60 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig A. Dunbar, (of Boston,) Rockwell, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig St. Girolimo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Sunderland 72 ds., coal to Mead & Bell.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Seeing, (of Baltimore,) Safford, Baltimore 10 ds., bound to Kennebunk, put in here in distress, having on the 13th, off Fire Island, experienced a heavy gale from N. E. to E. N. E., during which split mainsail, lost head, stove bulwarks, and caused the vessel to leak about 2,000 strokes per hour; was compelled to scud before the gale for 36 hours; went into Delaware Breakwater; started from there on the 13th to proceed on the voyage, when the leak commenced to gain on us, and we were compelled to put into this port to save the vessel; will have to discharge; is anchored at Quarantine.

Schr. Haze, Booth, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Off Rio Janeiro, saw a bark with loss of mainmast and mizzentopmast, showing a signal with S above, W G in the white below.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Warwick, Cadmus, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, for Wareham.

Schr. Palmito, (Span.,) Pugol, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Graham, Townsend, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pawnee, St. John, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Saco 7 ds., with heading.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Angel, Luce, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Denmark, Wright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Blakeman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Proof Glass, Tyler, Providence, for Port Ewen.

BELOW—Ship Champion, (of Bath,) Nichols, Shields 51 ds.

WIND—Sunset S.

Below.

Ship Owego, Stevens, from Sunderland, with coal, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Portsmouth, from Sunderland.

Ship Wm. Tell, from Havre, to Boyd & Hincken.

Sailed.

July 16—J. Bryant, Melbourne. Barks H. L. Rutgers, Cette; M. Meitzlaff, (Pruss.,) Antwerp. Brigs Baltimore, Port-au-Prince; Atlantic, Barbados; Isaac M. Denson, Maranham; Hilda, (Swed.,) Queenstown.

July 17—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, at 2:15 P. M.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17—Arr. ship Minerva, Sagua.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SHIPPING LIST.—The Supplement for July 15, of the American Lloyds Shipping Registry is out, and contains the names of a large number of vessels newly surveyed.

The bark reported in this morning's edition as the Sir John Almidg, from Hull, should have read Mecklenberg bark Herzoz John Albrecht.

Spoken, &c.

Andrew Manderson—barkantine, strg. W., was passed, July 12, lat. 31 23, lon. 72 40.

Alice Bell—schr., of and for Frankfort from Trinidad, Cuba, June 30, off the Isle of Pines.

Clyde—Br. schr., (3-masted,) of Liverpool, from Charleston for Europe, June 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 49 15.

Emily—bark, of Baltimore, from Pernambuco for Rio Janeiro, June 12, lat. 17 16 S., lon. 36 23 W.

Gen. Berry—Am. bark, from Havana for Dunkerque, 30 ds. out, June 17, lat. 45 30, lon. 41 22.

Tremont—Brem. bark, strg. E., was seen, July 14, lat. 36, lon. 73.

Queen of the South—schr., of and from New-York for Buenos Ayres, 35 ds. out, June 12, lat. 17 16 S., lon. 36 23 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 12, schr. Transit, Corey, for New-York soon, and others as before.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 8, brig Delhi, of and for Philadelphia, to sail same day.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 83 University-place, near 12th-st.

LOST—A BADGE NO. 23—NO. 56 HOSE. ANY person finding the same will return it to the Hose Carriage-house, or Chief-Engineer's Office.
M. CAVANAGH.

FARM-HOUSE.—BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-house for a lady, three children, and nurse, and gentleman every Sunday. Address, stating full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.